The New-York Times.

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STIRRING INTELLIGENCE

Another Victory in Western Virginia.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE THIEVING FLOYD.

Brilliant Success of the Ohio Troops Under General Rosecrans.

The Rebels Driven Out of a Strongly Intrenched Position.

Capture of all their Camp Equipage, Baggage, Wagons, Horses, etc.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebel Forces Under Martin Green Scattered.

Another Force of Five Hundred Routed.

Reported Capture of Six Hundred More.

Gen. McClellan's Report of the Skirmish at Lewinsville.

The Privateer Sumter Said to be Wrecked.

GREAT VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Sept. 12.

A battle took place about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. Gen. ROSECRANS after making a reconnoissance, found FLOYD'S army, 5,000 strong, with 16 field pieces, intrenched in a powerful position, on the top of a mountain at Cannix Ferry, on the west side of Gauley River. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible. The front was masked with heavy forests and a close jungle.

Col. LYTLE'S Ohio Tenth Regiment, of Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade, was in advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of camp this side of the position, the site of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery, and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth, and the Thirteenth Ohio, were brought into action successively by Gen. BENHAM, and the Twelfth afterwards by Capt. HARTSUFF, whose object was an armed reconnoissance. The enemy played upon our forces terrifically, with musketry, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualties. Col. LYTLE led several companies of Irish to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg.

Col. SMITH'S Thirteenth Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. LOWE'S Twelfth Ohio directly in front. LOWE fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the hottest fire by a ball in the forehead.

McMULLEN'S howitzer battery and SNYDER'S two field pieces meantime were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns.

The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached, when the German Brigade was led gallantly into the action by Col. McCOOK, under the direction of Adj.-Gen. HARTSUFF, but after a furious fight of three hours ordered the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest the next morning.

The thief, FLOYD, fled during the night, and sunk the boats in the river, and destroyed the temporary bridge which he made when he first occupied the position. The turbulence and depth of the river, and the exhaustion of the troops, made it impossible to follow him. He left his camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition, and fifty head of cattle.

Our loss is fifteen killed and about seventy wounded—generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained. They carried their dead and wounded with them. Their loss was certainly serious. Capt. McGROUTY, of Cincinnati; Capt. McMULLEN and Lieut. SNYDER, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously.

Twenty-five of Col. TYLER'S men, who were taken by FLOYD at Cross Lane, were recaptured, and FLOYD'S personal baggage and that of his officers, was taken by Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade, which suffered most. It was commanded by him in person, and Col. McCOOK led his brigade.

Gens. Rosecrans and Benham, Col. McCook, Col. Lytle, Col. Lowe, Capt. Hartsuff, Capt. Snyder Capt. McCullen Burke of the Ohio Tenth, and the other officers, displayed conspicuous personal gallantry. The troops were exclusively from Ohio, and showed great bravery.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to-night received a dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS, giving a few of the particulars of his action with FLOYD, stating that the enemy was driven from his intrenchments across the Gauley River. He says FLOYD was punished severely, a number of his troops being killed, and a quantity of camp equipage taken, while the loss on our side was small.

The following is Gen. ROSECRANS' official report, in full:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CAMP SCOTT, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861—P. M.

To Col. E. D. Townsend:

We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Connifix Ferry, driving his advance outposts and pickets before us. We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by a forest too dense to admit its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in. He had probably sixteen pieces of artillery.

At 3 o'clock we began a strong reconnoissance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when, night coming on, and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods, and posted them in the order of battle behind ridges immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms till morning. Shortly after daylight a runaway contraband came in, and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completed.

Col. EWING was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did at about 7 o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with Quartermaster's stores, messing and camp equipage. The enemy have destroyed the bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued, and having no material for immediately replacing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops.

We occupied the ferry and captured the camp, sending a few rifle cannon shots after the enemy to propuce a moral effect. Our loss will probably amount to 20 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's loss had not been ascertained, but from report it must have been considerable.

(Signed) H. S. ROSECRANZ.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

There is much feeling here among leading men, caused by the action of Gen. McCLELLAN in ordering the return of fugitive slaves, or, rather, their arrest in camps and imprisonment in jail to await the claim of their masters. This is in contravention of the spirit of the letter addressed by the Secretary of War to Gen. BUTLER, for it constitutes our troops but an army of negro catchers. It is directly in contradiction to the letter of FREMONT'S proclamation, which has been unanimously accepted by the people of the loyal States as the true interpretation of our relation to the slaveholders in rebellion against the Government.

CONSUL AT AUX CAYES.

H. H. SANDFORD, of Kentucky, has been appointed Consul to AUX Cayes.

THE BALTIMORE EXCHANGE.

The Government having prohibited the transportation of the Baltimore *Exchange* through the mails, that paper comes out, this morning, with a tirade of abuse of the Government, and a threat that it will continue to aid the rebels.

It is probable that the papers indicted by the Grand Jury of Westchester County will be prohibited from passing through the mails.

RECONNOITERING.

The Secretary of State reconnoitered the rebel intrenchments at Munson's Hill in person, to-day. After taking a distant view of the big guns, he reviewed Gen. BLENKER'S Brigade, and was escorted back to Washington by a detachment of cavalry detailed by Gen. BLENKER. It is a little remarkable that the rebels did not salute the Secretary.

NO MORE CONSULS.

The list of consular appointments is now full, and the State Department has published the names, stations, etc., in a pamphlet, for the use of the public. Those who did not get appointed, can have the satisfaction of learning who did, by sending for a copy.

COTTON IN ENGLAND.

The Government is in receipt of valuable information by the last steamer, relating to the present stock of cotton in the English warehouses, and the prospect of a supply from other sources than the rebel States. This information leaves no room to doubt that the Manchester mills will be able to run on full time for an entire year, even without touching one pound of the new crop. The information obtained from the Spinners' Association has greatly and agreeably suprised the manufacturers, and led them to soften down very much in their demand for a speedy termination of the war. The fact that our Eastern mills have shipped raw material to England has astonished the European spinners, who had supposed our factories to be closed for the want of supplies.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

The assortment and reading of intercepted correspondence has become a heavy tax upon the Department charged with that branch of the service—so great, indeed, as to make it necessary to detail extra clerical force for that duty. Were I permitted to detail results, the country would have no cause to complain of the zeal and energy of the Department in respect to ferreting out rebels.

THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG.

Based upon trustworthy information received by the Government of the disloyal sentiments uttered by the *National Zeitung*, of New-York, the Postmaster-General has directed that that journal be denied the facilities of the United States mail.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

A portion of the north wing of the Patent Office has been converted into a hospital for the uses of the Indiana troops.

THE SINKING OF THE TIGRESS.

I have learned the particulars of the sinking of the *Tigress*. She was steaming up the river, the *State of Maine* being bound down. Each vessel tried to avoid the other, but by some awkwardness they did not clear, and the *State of Maine* struck the *Tigress* amidships, sinking her almost immediately. There were fifteen persons on the *Tigress*, all of whom were saved.

SERREL'S POST-NOTES.

SERREL has failed thus far to obtain possession of his forty thousand pounds in post-notes. They are held by Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, who declines to give them up except upon order of Secretary CHASE.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN TO HAVE A DIVISION.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN is to have command of a Division in our Army.

THE VIRGINIA BRIGADE.

Col. WARD LAMON has already raised for his Virginia Brigade about twenty-five hundred men. As recruiting has ceased in Northern Virginia, consequent upon the retreat of our troops to Maryland, he will proceed at once to Illinois, under the authority of the War Department, to obtain troops to complete the Brigade. He is authorized to muster in and draw subsistence for the men as fast as they enlist.

GEN. LANDER.

Gen. LANDER has been assigned to command a Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. He leaves for his command to-morrow.

MORE CONTRABANDS.

Four contrabands arrived at the Navy-yard today from the flotilla. Three were slaves of a man named FIELDING LEWIS, residing near the Rappahannock, and the fourth an intelligent house-servant, named JAMES LAWSON, who was owned by Col. TAYLOR, of the rebel Army, whose residence is situated but a short distance from the Potomac, in King George County. LAWSON states that between Aquia Creek and Mathias Point there are about two thousand troops of the rebel Army, besides some seven hundred militia. One North Carolina Regiment is included in the two thousand. At Haspatansa Hill a body of troops are stationed. The force along the shore was being increased, in view of an expected attack from our flotilla. At Potomac Creek they had a battery of five guns, one of which was not mounted. Two were rifled cannon. He saw the battery on Saturday week. The troops are supplied with food and provisions by the farmers and planters, who furnish them without any apparent reluctance. The militia are miserably equipped, and are in poor discipline. The slaves have been hopeful that the war would result in good to them, but statements have been constantly made to them that those who have run away have been sold by the Northern men into worse Slavery, or sent to Africa. This has caused many who otherwise would have attempted to escape to hesitate. LAWSON was at Manassas with his master before and after Bull Run. He reports that since the battle the rebels have extended their intrenchments from a few miles back of Alexandria to near Culpeper Court-house, beyond Manassas. Coin was very scarce, the only money in circulation being shinplasters, LAWSON thinks a large force would not be required to capture the whole shere from Aquia Creek to Mathias Point.

NEWS FROM BELOW.

The *Ceres* arrived this evening from the Potomac flotilla. She reports all quiet below.

NAVAL PENSIONS GRANTED.

Naval pensions were granted to-day as follows: JOHN B. MILLER, of the *Mississippi*, $6; JOHN H. LAWRENCE, $4, and BENJ. F. FULLER, of the *Brooklyn*, $9 per month.

JOS. BAYARD, of Lockport, a private in the New-York Twenty-eighth Regiment, who suffered the loss of a foot, was allowed a pension of $6 per month.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. McCLELLAN was across the Potomac today. He did not return until late.

THE REBELS AT MUNSON'S HILL.

The rebel flag was not hoisted to-day on Munson's Hill, nor were the sentries posted on their works as heretofore. Their pickets, however, were not drawn in. The cause of this change is a matter of conjecture. Some suppose that it is a feint, designed to invite an attack; others, that the main body of their force were moved up the river toward Lewinsville, fearing in consequence of yesterday's reconnoissance, that a movement would be made against them by our forces.

SERENADE TO MR. HOLT.

To-night Hon. JOSEPH HOLT was serenaded at his residence. He appeared on the balcony and responded to the compliment in a brief, hopeful and eloquent speech.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispatch to the Secretary of War is very brief. He merely says that Gen. SMITH made a reconnoissance with 2,000 men to Lewinsville, remained there several hours and completed their examination of the ground. When the work was completed and the command had started back, the enemy opened fire with shell by which two men were killed and three wounded.

GRIFFIN'S Battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and our men came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved most admirably under the fire. He concludes by remarking, "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

The firing in the direction of the Chain Bridge, this morning, was from artillery practice.

Two dead bodies were recovered from the Lewinsville field by a detachment of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment, to-day. No further tidings have been heard of Lieut. HANCOCK, who is reported killed, the body not having been found. The presumption is that he was taken prisoner.

A man supposed to be a spy was arrested to-day in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge, and was taken to the head-quarters of Gen. SMITH heavily ironed.

Everything has been remarkably quiet in the neighborhood of Bailey's and Bull's Cross Roads to-day. The residence of Mr. BALL, to the right of Ball's Cross Roads, is alternately occupied by our pickets and those of the Confederates—ours during the day and theirs at night.

Hon. MOSES F. O'DELL arrived here to-day. He comes specially to look after the troops hereabout from the Southern part of New-York, particularly those from Kings County, who are sick or otherwise needing attention.

THE SUMTER REPORTED LOST.

WRECKED ON THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

Capt. ATKINSON, of the bark *Venus*, from Curacoa, arrived yesterday, reports that the Venezuelan Consul at Curacoa had received advices from Carracas, Venezuela, to Aug. 22, which stated that the privateer *Sumter* had gone ashore on the Island of Trinidad, Port of Spain, about the 20th August, and had become a total wreck.

[The latest previous intelligence from the *Sumter* left her at Surinam on Aug. 20, whither she had gone for a supply of coal, which had been refused her. It is possible that her captain may have been compelled to beach the *Sumter* in consequence of this failure; but in its present shape the intelligence given above cannot be considered perfectly reliable—ED. TIMES.]

PREVIOUS REPORTS OF THE SUMTER.

The following is a copy of a letter received by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters of the Port of New-York:

CURACOA, Thursday Aug. 22.

The privateer steamer *Sumter* was seen off Porto Cabello, 14th inst., with a new prize, supposed the bark *Teresa*, that had left Maracaibo for New-York, with a cargo of coffee. On the 15th, a steamer, flying the American flag, passed before the harbor, that reported herself as the *Keystone State*, Commander SCOTT, in search of the *Sumter*. The pilot that went out to her, could not learn where she was bound to, but by last accounts from St. Thomas, we learn the *Keystone State* was bound to Cienfuegos. The pilot reports her as quite a new steamer,—the *Keystone State* being five years old. It is supposed the steamer that passed only assumed the flag and name to gain information for her own purpose.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SIX HUNDRED REBELS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

A gentleman from Georgetown, Pettis County, reports that the army of Gen. PRICE was encamped, on Saturday night last, on the Warrensburgh Road, near Clinton, in Henry County, destined, it was thought, for Lexington.

Another messenger from Sidalia brings information that Dr. JAMISON, the Kansas jay-hawker, with a small force from that State, had fallen upon a party of five hundred rebels, under the notorious Dr. STAPLES, and completely routed them, and killed their leader. If this be true, the most difficult part of restoring peace in Pettis County and the adjoining counties, has been accomplished. This man, STAPLES, and the Capt. MAGOFFIN captured some days since, have been the principal instigators of secessionism in these counties.

The same messenger states that Col. MARSHALL'S Illinois Cavalry had surrounded 600 rebels under Capt. SHELBY, a short distance below Lexington, and taken the whole force prisoners. SHELBY had two cannon. This latter report needs confirmation. It has been known, however, for several days, that SHELBY'S band had taken a position at the place indicated after abandoning the siege of Lexington.

THE REBELS UNDER GREEN SCATTERED.

HENNIKWELL, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Gen. POPE'S command marched for the rebels under GREEN on Sunday night, and at daylight Monday reached their camp, but GREEN, having received notice of the approach of our troops, had fled, and his forces scattered in every direction, leaving much of their baggage, provisions and forage, and the public property they had captured at Shelbina. GREEN'S force numbered about 3,000, and Gen. POPE'S troops, having made a forced march of 23 miles, they were unable to pursue him. At the latest accounts it was understood that the bulk of GREEN'S horde had crossed the Northern Missouri Railroad, and were making for the woods in Chariton County. Gen. POPE followed in pursuit with the Sixteenth Illinois and Third Iowa Regiments, after giving them a few hours rest, but, as GREEN'S forces are mounted, there is but little prospect of overtaking him.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS FROM GEN. POPE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The following dispatch was received to-night at the head-quarters of the Army:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General:

The report of Gen. POPE to-day from Hunneville, says he made night marches on GREEN last Sunday, who, however, got notice of his approach, but was successful in continuing the dispersion of 3,000 rebel forces, leaving behind them much baggage, provisions and forage; also the public property seized by GREEN at Shelbourne. Gen. POPE'S infantry was too much fatigued to pursue. The horsemen, however, followed in pursuit ten or fifteen miles, until the enemy scattered.

The railroad east of Brookfall is open, and no more secession camps will be made within 20 miles.

Gen. GRANT telegraphs that the first gun is in position at Fort Holt, Kentucky.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT UPON A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

MEXICO, Mo., Monday, Sept. 9.

Another fiendish attempt to destroy the lives of our soldiers was made a day or two since, on the North Missouri Railroad. The timbers of a bridge were partially burned, in expectation that a train with troops would be precipitated into the creek below; but the design of the villains being known the train stopped here, and the troops are now encamped at this place, where they will remain until the bridge is repaired.

NATIONAL WOUNDED AT SPRINGFIELD.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Dr. FRANKLIN, senior Surgeon of Gen. LYON'S Brigade, has arrived from Springfield, and reports that all the National wounded, remaining in the place, have been retained by order of the rebel commander, and held as hostages for the safety of the Secessionists now in the hands of the National authorities. Dr. FRANKLIN was told that for every rebel shot or hung under FREMONT'S recent proclamation, our wounded, the National soldiers, would be shot.

Capt. KIDD, of the rebel Army, arrived last night with a flag of truce. It is conjectured that he brings a proposition for an exchange of our wounded soldiers now at Springfield for all the secession prisoners now in the hands of the Federal authorites throughout the State.

Mrs. WILLOW and a free colored woman, named HANNAH COURTNAY, were arrested yesterday, for selling poisoned pies to the soldiers at Camp Benton.

Acting Quartermaster-General McKINSTRY has issued orders forbidding all officers, agents, or other employes in the Quartermaster's Department, and all contractors with said department, from dealing in any way with persons not known to be loyal to the United States Government, and all officers, agents, employes, and contractors are directed to use the utmost vigilance to prevent the disbursement of any moneys of the United States for the benefit of its enemies.

Gov. GAMBLE has returned here, arriving last night. The *Republican* learns that his mission was to get money and arms to enable him to get out the State troops under his proclamation, in which he was entirely successful. The money will be placed to his credit in the Sub-Treasury, and the arms will be forwarded as fast as possible. Gov. GAMBLE had no other object in view in visiting Washington than to procure means to secure the peace of the State by arming her own citizens, and all reports of his interference in others matters are untrue.

With a view of promoting the health and comfort of the troops in and near St. Louis, Gen. FREMONT has appointed a Sanitary Committee of five gentlemen, who shall serve voluntarily and be removable at pleasure. The general object of this commission shall be to carry out such sanitary regulations and reforms as the well-being of the soldiers shall demand; it shall have authority, under the direction of the Military Directors, to select, fit up, and furnish suitable buildings for Army and brigade hospitals, in such places and in such manner as circumstances may require; attend to the selection of women nurses under authority of Miss DIX, and coöperate with the surgeons of the various hospitals in providing male nurses; and consult with the commanding and regimental officers with regard to the sanitary and general condition of the troops, and aid them in providing proper means for the preservation of health and preventing sickness, by wholesome, well-cooked food, and obtain from the community at large such additional means of increasing the comfort, promoting the moral and social welfare of the men in camp and hospital as may be needed, and cannot be furnished by Government regulations. This Committee is not intended to interfere with the Medical Staff or other officers of the Army, but to coöperate with them, and aid them in the discharge of their present arduous duties.

COMPLETION OF A RAILWAY, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The connection between the Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad was completed to-day. This junction of roads was made by order of Gen. FREMONT, and will enable the Government to transport troops and any stores from one section of the State to another without reshipment. Troops can also be transferred from the river without the delay of marching through the city.

It is reported that Capt. BOYD, commanding the Secession forces in Buchanan County, marched into St. Joseph, on Saturday last, and plundered the stores of some $40,000 worth of goods.

The latest advices from Paducah state that the impression prevails that the enemy would not attack that place.

The circulation of the Dubuque *Herald* has been interdicted in this County by order of the Provost-Marshal.

Capt. HAZARD, of the United States Navy, has arrived from Boston.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

RAILROAD OPERATIONS OF THE REBELS.

POINT OF ROCKS, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Union men from Martinsburgh on Saturday, report that the rebels have taken up the entire track on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from that town to North Mountain, a distance of 9 miles, and transported the rails, etc., to Manchester, for the extension of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, from Strausburgh to that point. The track torn up was lately relaid by the company.

At Duffield's station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the rebels were busily engaged in taking down seven or eight new and first-class locomotives for transportation on to Winchester. These locomotives had but recently been put upon the route; some of them are of the heaviest kind, and were probably spared by the rebels in the recent conflagrations on account of their adaptibility to transporting troop-trains in Virginia.

Hon. DAVID C. STROTHER is still held prisoner by the rebels, probably in Richmond. His son, "Porte Crayon," is a guest or *attaché* of the Engineer Corps of Gen. BANKS' column.

The new system of Army signaling is becoming a fixed institution. The appointees are compelled to pass a thorough examination in mathematics, engineering, astronomy, &c, and many changes are made in the corps for want of proficiency.

SECESSION MEETING AT ROCKVILLE.

ROCKVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

On Saturday last a primary meeting was held here by the Secessionists to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention to nominate State officers. About six delegates from Montgomery County were present. Their meeting was a secret one.

The most prominent of those present were Thomas Lausdale, of the Tridelphia Mills, near Baltimore President; Alex. Kilgow, W. V. Bowie, D. H. Bowie, Henry W. Viers, J. W. Campbell, Nich. D. Offutt, John W. Jones, M. Green, M. Fields, (Editor), Lewis Shatts, Geo. Peters, Thos. Nolan, S. M. Lyddana, John Brewer, A. Garrett, M. Dettrick, (Jailor and Bailiff), Geo. Peterson, W. T. Reed, Thos. Hunter, Lem. Mike Letton, John Spates, (Register), Samuel Riggs, E. C. Bell, J. S. Carman, (School Teacher), Ben. Cooley, (Mail Contractor), J. A. T. Kilgow, E. S. Wooten, R. A, Sheckels, Isaac Young, and others.

A Committee, consisting of Isaac Young, W. V. Bowie, J. A. T. Kilgour and Ben. Cooley, was appointed to draft a series of resolutions, which they reported, and were adopted. These resolutions were lengthy, and of a strong secession character. Among them were the following, in effect:

Resolved, That we, delegates from Montgomery County, while respecting the Federal Government and its laws, still love our State, and will oppose the Federal Government in bringing Northern Abolitionists upon our soil.

Resolved, That we will oppose the Northern Abolitionists in endeavoring to arrest citizens loyal to the State of Maryland.

Delegates were appointed to the Baltimore Convention, but their names could not be ascertained.

JOHN W. JONES, one of the members of the meeting, is said to be a rampant Secessionist, and an owner or lessee of the building in which the telegraph office is located.

THOS. NOLAN, lately arrested on a charge of having shot a picket, was another. ED. C. BELT is represented as being a fanatical Secessionist, as is also R. A. SHECKELS.

During the day outside Secessionists thronged the town, and boldly proclaimed their sentiments. Many of them, as well as the delegates, were armed with revolvers and knives, striking terror to the hearts of the quiet Union men. Deep threats were made of what would be done to the Abolition hordes.

It is stated that the Secessionists of this town are well provided with ammunition and weapons, and that a resident citizen has been teaching the sword exercise.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Washington, dated the 11th, says that Gen. McCLELLAN has carried Hall's Hill, with a loss of 15 killed, and that Gen. BANKS' command was within a short distance. A general battle, the dispatch states, is expected to-morrow.

The Evansville *Journal* says the steamer *Sue Evaz*, under the command of the gun squad from that place, had captured a boat with 1,000 barrels of salt, destined for the Confederate States.

The Southern papers say that Capt. W. F. LYNCH, late of the United States Navy, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Detail and Equipment in the Confederate Army.

Col. JONES, of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, died at the Orange Court-House, Va., on the 26th, from wounds received at the battle of Bull Run.

W. BOYD, late Clerk in the National War Department, had arrived at Richmond with full information respecting matters at Washington.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Journal*, of the 12th, says cannon are roaring in the distance, and a battle is going on.

Several guns recently in possession of the State Guard were taken from this city yesterday, and nearly a hundred more were found under a hay-stack in the suburbs of the city.

The steamer *Treadwater*, BELL, old and of little use, was seized by the National authorities at Smithfield, to-day. She had been conveying provisions up the Tennessee River.

The Nashville *Union and American* congratulates the Confederates States upon the election of Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON, to the command of the Western Division of the Confederate Army.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, says that since the battle at Cross Lanes, Western Virginia, Gen. FLOYD has been waiting for supplies. On Saturday there were brought down fifteen prisoners who were taken straggling through the woods since the dispersion of Col. TYLER'S command.

Gen. FLOYD was at last accounts about one mile and a half beyond Gauley Bridge. The enemy was in full force at Gauley Bridge, and were strongly posted in the vicinity of Gauley Road, occupying Hawk's Nest above the Kanawha. The enemy had been outflanked by Gen. CHAPMAN, who held his position with 2,000 militia. The same paper says before many hours, the Potomac will be effectually closed by batteries. The Chief of the Ordnance in Virginia, in responding to the call for all the field artillery, says that ten batteries are now ready for immediate duty, and eight or ten more could be ready soon.

Among the above 15 prisoners which have arrived in Richmond, were W. H. RAINES, of Rhode Island and Lieut. C. J. MURPHY.

The *Examiner* also says that JEFF. DAVIS has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to take an airing on Saturday in a carriage.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

INCREASE OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 11, VIA BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

In view of the increasing importance of Fortress Monroe as a basis of offensive operations against the Confederates, there is to be a large increase in the military and naval forces.

There was heavy firing this morning on Sewall's Point. The Confederates were trying the range of their guns.

A deserter states that the Confederate force there numbers only about 2,000 men.

Quartermaster TALLMADGE is making arrangements to quarter contraband slaves at Old Point in comfortable wooden barracks outside the fortress.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RECENT BLOW—THE UNION SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA—AFFAIRS AT THE FORTRESS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 8, 1861.

The Government is preparing to follow up the late victory of Hatteras with vigorous measures. Brig.-Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS having been designated will soon repair to that post and assume command, under Major-Gen. WOOL. This is a judicious selection, and relieves those who had apprehensions that the cause now prospering so finely on the coast might receive a check from injudicious hands. It is understood that a fleet of gun-boats will, within a few days, be placed in Pamlico Sound, and that there will be a land force in the neighborhood to meet emergencies. The country should not, however, expect too much for the present. The season, in fact, is not far enough advanced to commence land operations in the South. Nevertheless, had Gen. WOOL at his command a sufficient force, it would not be ten days before the country would rejoice over the most satisfactory results. I understand that the General has in his eye the precise spot where he is anxious to plant a blow that will make rebellion quake. The plan is matured in his own mind, and he only asks the support of the Government. The old veteran is fully in the work, and was never more vigorous or active. Commodore STRINGHAM, too, to whom too large a share of the credit of the Hatteras victory cannot be given, is aroused, and chafes under delay. He wants to keep his squadron of matchless frigates and gun-boats at work, and does not doubt that, in conjunction with Gen. WOOL, another victory might be achieved before the echoes of the rejoicings over the capture of Hatteras have died away. With the field before us which the late expedition and victory opened, Fortress Monroe becomes the point of first magnitude. The flank movement, so auspiciously began, can be carried on from no other point. We have information that the greatest concern prevails among the rebels at Norfolk and vicinity, lest they will be taken in the rear—a contingency which they have wholly omitted to prepare for. Great as the traffic carried on by the rebels through Hatteras Inlet is now known to have been, it is small compared with their expectations as to the future. Indeed, they relied on this avenue as the chief one of supply of many things of greatest need. Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds had already become a very pirate's cave, the entrance to which they were right in saying, could not be successfully blockaded. The storms and tempests which are said to be the delight of the pirate, and which prevail nowhere with such fury as on the Hatteras coast, gave them almost perfect security; what was wanting their guns would supply—while Charleston, Savannah, and the other leading ports on the coast, were closed by a blockade which, in spite of all that England may pretend, is as perfect as one can well be—the rebels counted surely on keeping Hatteras Inlet open, which was equivalent to keeping free more than two hundred miles of coast. This key point taken, we can easily imagine how they may be filled with consternation, while the smothered Union feeling in the old North State takes hope in the prospect of deliverance. It was not five hours after the fall of Hatteras became known at Richmond, when regiments on their way from the Cotton States to the Potomac were turned back, while the demand for ten thousand troops went forward from Newbern to Richmond. Thus the blow fell as crushingly on the flank of the rebel Army on the Potomac as on the State troops who were left behind to guard the coast defences of North Carolina. You cannot make a movement on the Southern coast; you cannot mount a gun at Hatteras or embark a soldier from Fortress Monroe, without producing an effect like a hundred shells bursting on the flank of BEAUREGARD. No fleet ever braved the ocean with such terror to the foe as will the fleet of gunboats on Pamlico Sound, if the Government only places the necessary force at the command of Gen. WOOL. It will be folly to expect results from mere pretences. The blows must be real, inflicting punishment on the head of foes, and giving protection to friends.

We have the most positive information of the existence of a lively Union feeling in the Old North State, which only awaits the manifestation of National authority to join the Armies of the Union against rebellion. The ordinance of secession never was sanctioned by the people. The State was rushed out of the Union in defiance of the popular judgment, and not an hour since has opposition to the JEFF. DAVIS treason failed to grow stronger and deeper. My information is direct and reliable that the great mass of the people are "all right for the Union." While most of the politicians have taken sides for the rebellion, Vigilance Committees armed and threatening, though comparatively few in numbers, have been able to overawe thousands of unarmed, unabilitioned Union men, right at heart, though without leaders. The country awaits in the expectation, though with a feeling bordering on impatience, the following up of the victory of Hatteras with a vigorous policy, commencing with the reinforcement of Gen. WOOL.

In the more immediate neighborhood of the fortress there is nothing of stirring interest. The papers bring us the news of much that never happened, and we are amused at speculations—"hopes, doubts and fears"—the foundation for which no man can perceive. Of the growing improvement of Gen. WOOL'S forces, under the substitution of discipline and drill for a disregard of both, we are abundantly assured. The rebels appear to have given up all intention, at least for the present, of attacking Newport's News, though they stand in constant dread at Norfolk of the bombardment. Defences which before the bombardment of Hatteras were deemed impregnable they are engaged in strengthening, and strong as their batteries are at Sewell's Point and Craney Island, we have evidence that the confidence of the rebels in them is not near as great as it was.

There were taken at Hatteras a number of trophies, such as flags, some of them very beautiful, presented by ladies, with defiant inscriptions, swords and other such sort of things. These, Gen. BUTLER—whose principal share of the battle was to receive them—omitted to take due care of, but permitted to be scattered. Some he took himself, some he gave to friends, and others he permitted to be retained by individuals who thought they were most entitled to them. Pretty much everybody got something, except the Navy, which got nothing except the sword of Commander BARRON, which he gave to Commodore STRINGHAM. These scattered trophies, especially the flags, the Commodore has for the last few days been engaged in looking after, with the view of depositing them in the proper places, and in the name of the Navy, no doubt, at Washington. I am glad to say that tolerable success has attended his efforts, he having come into possession of four or five flags and some swords. As we go on gaining victories, we will learn how things should be conducted, and what to do with the trophies. In this case it was but natural that the Commodore, under whose direction upwards of two thousand shells were thrown, which won the victory with scarcely a single shot from another quarter, should look around for something to show for it.

For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS IN NORTHERN MISSOURI —THE RECENT TRANSACTION AT THE PLATTE RIVER BRIDGE—THE AFFAIR AT LEXINGTON—THE ATTACK AT SHEBINA, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

Northern Missouri, which was supposed to be pretty thoroughly subdued, under the vigorous efforts of Gen. LYON at Boonville, and of CURTIS and others on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, has broken out simultaneously in rebellion in a half dozen different places. Like some building, once ablaze, and whose fire was supposed to be extinguished, but has again broken out, giving rise to the cry of "Fire!" and recalling the weary firemen anew to the labor of putting out the conflagration, is Missouri. We thought we had extinguished the blaze of treason, but every arrival from that portion comes bawling vociferously the terrific cry of "Fire! Fire!"

You have probably received the intelligence of the blaze near St. Joseph, where treason flashed out again, and succeeded in consuming a whole train of cars, and all, or nearly all, its contents. I refer to that Bridge affair, where our secession friends succeeded, by industriously sawing off, and otherwise weakening the timbers of a railroad bridge, in precipitating a whole train of cars into the gulf below, killing a score and wounding dozens of others; and all this without the least danger to themselves. This is where secession excels. It is where one finds their strongest point—in all that kind of operations where they can do the greatest damage with the least exposure on their part. Hence those brilliant series of operations of sawing off bridge timbers, firing upon railroad trains, and things of that sort, whereby they can do a good deal of damage, and then run away before there is any chance of harm resulting to themselves.

I have been in Missouri nearly, or quite all the time since the war broke out, have chronicled most or all of the leading events, have personally witnessed many of them; and I have yet to recite of, or see the first act on the part of Missouri State troops, that under any circumstances, or by any charitable stretch of the imagination, could be considered brave, or magnanimous, or even decent. A dozen men will surround the house of a Union man (if well assured that he is unarmed and entirely defenceless) take him a prisoner, steal all his horses and provisions, and finish by firing a dozen balls into him, or hanging him to the nearest tree. A score of them will sneak into the bushes, fire upon a passing railroad train, and then mounting their horses ride for dear life, too cowardly even to wait to note the effect of their shots. They will crawl under cover of night beneath a railroad bridge, saw off the timbers, and then put long miles between them and the scene of the next day's slaughter hours before the day lights up the vicinity of their midnight deed—and so on—always sneaking, crawling, running away from the place where they have devised some devilish trap for the destruction of human life—traps which anybody could devise, but which everybody save Missouri gorillas would turn from in utter loathing at their very atrocity. Such are the State troops, and such the character of their operations.

I may add that it is believed from tolerably good evidence that the attempt to destroy the train near St. Joseph, was made with a view to kill Ex-Gov. ROBT. STEWART, whom the Secessionists supposed to be on the train.

Events of considerable interest have transpired within the last few days at Lexington. Last week Col. STIFEL left Lexington, leaving for its defence 130 men, two cannon and two mortars—a force which soon after was reinforced by about one hundred more. Soon after Col. STIFEL's departure they were surrounded by 5,000 Secessionists, under Cols. ROUT and WALKER and Capt. SHELBY—the latter, by the way, a cousin, it is said, of our loyal FRANK P. BLAIR. They sent in word to the National forces that they had 5,000 men and demanded an unconditional surrender of the place. BECKER, the commandant of the National forces, asked three hours to consider the the matter, and then sent word to the 5,000 that they "Might go to h—l, and if they wanted the place, and must have it, to come and take it. A few hours after the delivery of this reply, 120 of the Secessionists rode through the town, and were mistaken for Home Guards till they were nearly out; and then their departure was accelerated by a shell sent after them from one of the National batteries. That night the whole force left, with a view of uniting their destinies with those of Gen. RAINS, at or in the direction of Fort Scott. The next day one of the National pickets was killed by a shot fired from the bushes on the opposite side of the river. Two companies of about 100 men immediately went over, when they were attacked from the ambuscade, and a sharp little action ensued. Eight of the rebels were killed, twelve taken prisoners, and the balance routed, with a loss of only two men on the National side. The bearer of the flag, who carried BECKER's reply to the rebels, states that they had quite a large number of prisoners, among whom were Ex-Gov. KING, of Ray County; Judge RYLAND, formerly upon the Supreme Bench, and Judge FIELD—all noted men in that and other portions of the State. Among the prisoners held by the National forces in Lexington are JAMES HICKLAND, one of the wealthiest men in Lafayette County, and a notorious rebel; Judge DOBBINS, of Ray County, and MAGOFFIN, a brother of the Governor of Kentucky.

The rebels, during their march upon and retreat from Lexington, committed their usual feats of theft and murder. Among the latter, I learn the names of JAMESON and PATRICK as victims. The primary object of the expedition upon Lexington appears to have been provisions and plunder. Lafayette, Saline, and two or three other counties near Lexington being the richest in the State.

Intelligence received this morning from Jefferson shows everything quiet thereabouts, with no immediate prospects of a fight. No troops are nearer than Warsaw—a distance of sixty miles—all over which the National pickets are extended. No apprehensions whatever are felt by the troops holding that point.

From a commissioned officer of the Third Iowa Regiment, I learn that the force attacked at Shelbina two days ago, consisted of 600 Kansas troops, 500 of the Third Iowa, two or three companies of Illinois troops, and some Home Guards,—in all, about 1,500 men. They were attacked by some 3,000 rebels under HARRIS and GREENE. The Secessionists surrounded the town; a few shots were exchanged, when the National forces got upon the cars and went on to Brookfield. One man, a Captain of the National forces, had his foot shattered, which was the only casualty resulting to that party. It was thought that two or three of the enemy were killed. My informant also states that great disaffection exists both in the Kansas Regiment under HURLBURT, and the Third Iowa, under WILLIAMS,—arising in both cases from dislike to or want of confidence in the officers. I know of but one way to construct a harmonious command, and that is to give every man connected with it a Captain or higher officer's commission; and pledge to each the faith of the National Government that at the end of the war he shall be made either a Member of Congress or the Governor of a State.

Events in the Southwest are thickening, and ere long—within the next two weeks—we may confidently expect to hear of some decided action in or about New-Madrid. At Ironton there are Col. BLAND's Sixth Missouri, and Col. ALEXANDER's Twenty-first Nebraska Regiment, who have thrown up works around the place, and have mounted heavy guns in position to command the principal approaches. At Jackson there are the Second and Seventh Iowa, Seventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiments, BUELL's Battery, and DELANO's Cavalry—all under the command of Gen. PRENTISS. These forces will probably unite with others from Dardo and Bird's Point, when the time comes for operations against New-Madrid. They will, in all likelihood, make a forward movement on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Everybody in leaving St. Louis has to be provided with a pass, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL,
ST. LOUIS, MO., ——, 1861.

Permission is granted to John Smith to pass beyond the limits of the City and County of St. Louis, to go to ——.

J. McKINSTRY,
Major U. S. A., Provost Marshal.

On the other side is the following:

DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.—Name, JOHN SMITH; age, ——; height, 6 feet; color of eyes, black; color of hair, gray; peculiarities, limps and squints.

It is understand that the within named subscriber accepts this Pass on his word of honor, that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States; and, if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death.

JOHN SMITH.

Yesterday, a man named BROWN, a private in the Missouri First, and who was shot through the breast at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and two others who were wounded in the same action, and left in the hospital at Springfield, arrived here, having made the whole distance—237 miles—on foot. Neither were able to walk without crutches or without great pain; yet they persevered, making some days two miles, some days five—determined at all events to taste the delights of home and share the sympathies of friends. Now and then a kind-hearted countryman gave them a lift in his ox-cart; and everywhere along the route they were treated with the greatest kindness.

Expect stirring news in a few days from Southeast Missouri, and every day intelligence of thefts, assassinations, cattle-stealing, and all sorts of deviltries, atrocities, and rascalities from Northern Missouri. Do not be surprised to hear that Lucifer, to get a more congenial and sympathetic clime, has moved hell itself to that portion of the State where they undermine railroad bridges and dig mines on railroad tracks, all from pure love of murder—from pure delight in listening to the shrieks of victims plunging into some abysmal death.

GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE BATTLE-FIELD AT SPRINGFIELD—CONFLICTING REPORTS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 9.

Messrs. OLIVER RUSSELL and GEO. N. LYNCH, (undertaker,) came in on the Pacific train last evening, having in charge the body of Capt. CAREY GRATZ, who was killed in the battle of Springfield. Messrs. RUSSELL and LYNCH left this city one week ago last Friday, for the purpose of recovering Capt. GRATZ's body, and arrived in Springfield on the following Monday night. They found that Dr. FRANKLIN, who has charge of the Federal wounded, had, on the Thursday previous, visited the battle-ground, recognized the body of Capt. GRATZ, and had it conveyed to Springfield and inclosed in a tin coffin. The body had not decayed very much, but the flesh had shrunk away, not enough, however, to prevent the features from being readily recognized by Dr. FRANKLIN. There is no doubt whatever as to the identity of the body.

On Tuesday Messrs. RUSSELL and LYNCH, in company with Dr. FRANKLIN, visited the battle-field. They discovered but six unburied bodies, and the features of these had not decayed sufficiently to prevent recognition. Aside from occasional mounds of earth here and there, and the bullet marks in the trees, the field bore but little evidence of the terrible struggle which raged with such fierceness for more than six hours. In a ravine, however, they discovered a mound of earth where eighty of the Confederates were said to have been buried, and the arms and feet of many of the corpses were visible through the thin covering of dirt which had been thrown over them. Many of the trees had had bullets cut from them by visitors anxious to obtain some memento of the battle.

The graves of Capt. CHARLES ROGERS and Capt. STEPHEN COLEMAN, of this city, were pointed out—having been marked at the time of burial, so that they can be designated hereafter.

Everything is quiet at Springfield, in fact all along the route, so far as could be seen. The people, however, talk but little. The Federals wounded are doing well, and are anxious to be brought to this city, and ambulances have already been sent from Rolla for that purpose. There are now 150 of the Federals wounded remaining in Springfield, according to the statement of Dr. FRANKLIN—not 270, as was stated in yesterday's paper.

Col. KELLY, of this city, is not dead, as has been reported. He was wounded in the hand, and neglecting the wound for several days it was thought amputation would be rendered necessary, but the wound subsequently healed. Col. KELLY is about to join his command.

The Confederate troops have all left Springfield, with the exception of one regiment, under Col. TAYLOR. Nothing definite could be ascertained as to where the troops had gone, save that they had marched in a northern direction—both MCCULLOCH's and PRICE's forces. The former, it was reported by some of the citizens, was encamped within a day's march of Springfield.

In regard to the whereabouts of Gen. RAINS, one of the Confederate surgeons had received a dispatch stating that RAINS had driven MONTGOMERY and LANE from Fort Scott, captured several field pieces, baggage wagons, &c., and was in close pursuit of both MONTGOMERY's and LANE's forces when the dispatch was sent off. Nothing further had been received when Messrs. LYNCH and RUSSELL left.

This statement, it will be seen, conflicts with LANE's reported victory. It is possible that LANE's retreat may have been for the purpose of luring RAINS into an ambuscade, and that the report of the latter's defeat, which came by way of Osceola, where Gen. PRICE is now stationed, may prove to be correct.

It was reported that EX-GOV. JACKSON passed through Springfield several days ago *en route* for the southern part of the State, with a million of dollars."

Elsewhere the *Republican* says:

"The Postmaster at Osceola arrived at Jefferson City on Friday, and reported that when he left Osceola news had just been received that a fight had taken place between JIM LANE's Kansas Brigade and the force under command of Gen. RAINS. The latter, it was reported, was taken prisoner, a large number of his men killed and his whole army completely routed.

Gen. PRICE, who now has possession of Osceola, was disposed to believe the report correct."

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

The following details of the fighting at Lexington are related to us by a friend. It appears that the little garrison posted there were not only menaced by greater dangers than we had supposed, but have acquitted themselves in the defence of the place in a highly creditable manner. Col. STIFEL's regiment had scarcely quitted the place before the Secessionists began calling in their forces from all the counties around for its reduction. The principal men engaged in gathering these forces together were HENRY L. ROUT, of Liberty, and JOSEPH O. SHELBY and W. P. WALTON, of Lafayette, and JOHN W. REID, of Jackson, and through their influence a secession Army was gathered together that may be safely estimated at 2,500. The first demonstration of the attack was on the 26th ult., by Capt. ALONZO SLAYBACK, who dashed into the town at the head of about sixty men. A shell or two from the fort caused him to retreat as rapidly as he came. The next day a formal demand of surrender was sent in, signed by Col. ROUT, to which Major BECKER replied, his arms were in the fort, come and take them.

From this time forward, for a week, the place was closely invested. From the opposite side of the river a force of several hundred men kept up a continual fire upon the town and upon every individual who appeared, thus cutting the fort off from the use of the river—a serious inconvenience on account of their horses. There was no regular attack on the fort, although an advance was made at one time by the entire secession force for that purpose, but after approaching within a mile, for some cause it was abandoned. It is thought the intrepidity, not to say audacity, of the National troops prevented a general attack. They did not wait for the enemy, but from day to day marched out to meet his detachments, and in every instance drove them back with loss. A detachment of twenty-five men, under Capt. GRAHAM, (Illinois cavalry,) in one instance fell in with a strong force about a mile from town, on the old Independence Road, and drove them back with loss, although the enemy gave the first fire, under which the Captain's horse was shot from under him.

Two other engagements occurred the same day, one between Capt. GRAHAM's company and about two hundred Secessionists, and the other between a detachment of twenty men under Lieut. BROWN and a secession force under Capt. WITHROW. There was also some skirmishing between pickets. In all the fighting the rebel loss, as reported by themselves, was eight killed and ten wounded. On the Union side, there was one killed and several slightly wounded, whose names we could not learn. Among the rebels killed was a young man named BRADLEY, and an overseer on the farm of MRS. SHELBY. Capt. WITHROW was wounded and taken prisoner, as stated in our issue of Saturday. On the night of the same day, Col. ROUT demanded a surrender of the fort. Maj. BECKER at the head of some infantry, and Capt. GRAHAM leading his cavalry, taking one mortar with them, approached within half a mile of the main body of the enemy, and threw into their camp a number of shells and then retired, expecting to be pursued. So far from pursuing, however, the Secessionists fled in every direction, leaving everything behind them. Had this fact been known to the Union men, they could have cut them to pieces and secured a large booty in the way of horses.

On Friday, at the instance of Messrs. KING, RYLAND and FIELD, who were prisoners in the hands of Secessionists, a conference took place, resulting simply in a demand to surrender, and a prompt refusal of the demand. After this, the Secessionists abandoned their undertaking, the main body marching in the direction of Bates County. The last heard of them, they were at Rose Hill. A large amount of mail matter was found in their encampment.

Col. MARSHALL's Regiment arrived at Lexington on yesterday week ago, whereupon an expedition was immediately sent against the rebels on the other side of the river. Like all the other fights, the rebels were driven out with a reported loss of eight killed and several wounded. The Federals in this fight took three prisoners, one of them, Capt. THOMANSON, of Clay County, who has since died. In our issue of Saturday we failed to say that JOHN E. RYLAND was also carried away a prisoner by the Secessionists. At last accounts MAGOFFIN was still a prisoner. On Wednesday night last, the storehouses of Messrs. Boyle, Newman & Co., J. S. Lightner & Co., James M. Baker, John T. Pigott, and several shoe and tailor shops were destroyed by fire. The goods in these several stores, except that of Mr. BAKER, were saved. The boat on which our informant came was fired into at Waverly, but without damage.

ROBBERY BY THE REBELS.

Information of an authentic kind was received in this city last night from Linn Creek, of the robbery of the extensive dry goods and grocery house of TORBERT & Co. All of our merchants are familiar with the business firm of MCCLURG, MURPHY & Co., and know how extensive a concern it is. They have been in the habit of supplying all the surrounding counties with goods, and some years their business has been half a million of dollars. They own two steamboats, to which they gave employment in the navigation of the Osage, and the transportation of goods and produce up and down that river.

This establishment, conducted under the name of TORBERT & Co., the Secessionists resolved to sack. Accordingly, on Thursday evening, about 4 o'clock, a company of about 150 men appeared at the warehouse and commenced the work of plunder. They represented themselves to be from Arkansas, but some of them were recognized as Missourians, and were commanded by a preacher named JOHNSON, of Lane's Prairie. During the afternoon they took away 15 wagon-loads of goods, stationed guards around the store and in the neighborhood, and promised to return in the morning for the remainder of the stock. Every one connected with the store was captured and held as prisoner.

Mr. MURPHY, now in this city, tells us that they took an account of stock on the 1st of May, and that it amounted to $110,000. Since that time the stock has been replenished as fast as sales were made, and the goods on hand would amount to $110,000. All this property has gone into the hands of these patriotic robbers, and the whole of that section of country is being laid waste in the same way.

Col. MCCLURG was absent at the time, in command of a regiment at Jefferson City, and Mr. MURPHY was in this city. It is barely possible that a detachment of four companies of men who left Jefferson City on Wednesday may reach Linn Creek in time to overtake the robbers, and deprive them of their booty.

The firm had an insurance of forty thousand dollars on their stock, but it is doubtful whether it will protect them against the lawless acts of these bandits.

The steamboat *Alliance*, owned by TORBERT & Co., was taken possession of by the robbers, but as the river is too low for navigation, and they can make no use of her, the probability is that they will destroy her.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

In some mysterious way we have received a Charleston *Mercury* of Sept. 5, and Augusta (Ga.) papers of the 6th. They are printed on dingy sheets, which show plainly that the stock of stationery in the South is rapidly diminishing, or that bleaching powders are growing inconveniently scarce.

THE AFFAIR AT HATTERAS AND ITS RESULTS.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Sept. 2.

One of the boats employed to convey men and guns to the coast of North Carolina returned here this morning. She left there at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

It is reported, by one of the hands, that the entire Georgia regiment, lately encamped in rear of the Gosport yard, barely escaped being captured. It appears, from his statement, that, ignorant of the progress which the enemy had made, they were making for one of the forts in their possession, and would have gone directly into their jaws, had not a friendly boat, fortunately perceiving their intention, warned them of their danger, whereupon they turned back and landed on Roanoke Island.

He further represents that the Confederates were about evacuating Fort Oregon. It had not been attacked, but the fact was so apparent to the officers in charge, that they could not possibly hold it against a force so superior in numbers to their own, that they deemed it prudent to retire, and yield the fort, without exposing their men to danger from which no good could possibly accrue.

Roanoke Island, our informant states, is now occupied by our forces; but it is feared it cannot long be held, as there are no fortifications there. Should the attack of the Federalists, however, on the Island not occur as soon as expected, our troops will be better prepared to resist them.

We give the above items of intelligence, just as they were given to us, without at all vouching for their correctness. It may be false representations, given, no doubt unintentionally, to our informant, by those who were premised to be acquainted with all the facts, has led him into error. We may at least hope for the best; and we have furthermore, the assurance to cheer us, that give them half a chance, and our interests are safe in the hands of those who have been delegated to defend them.

A special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury*, dated at Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 4, says:

"All is quiet here now. There are no signs nor expectations of an attack by the enemy. Preparations are being vigorously pushed forward to receive him, if he should attempt to gain a foothold upon the main land. I see no indications of any movement to beat off the invaders from their present position. The energy and activity displayed is not what the occasion would seem to demand. No intelligence has been received here of any further movements of the Yankees along the coast."

In the same paper we find this dispatch:

"WILMINGTON, Aug. 2.—The most vigorous measures are being taken to repel the invaders from our coast. Col. FREMONT is in command at Cape Fear. The militia of the coast have been called out. The reports of the burning of Washington, N. C., are not confirmed, and are not credited. There is no additional news from Cape Hatteras."

Under the caption, "Uses of Adversity," the Charleston *Mercury* discourses thus on the affair at Hatteras:

"The ways of Providence are full of compensations. What is evil turns out to be a greater good. And thus it is, we are inclined to think, with the invasion of the coast of North Carolina and the capture of some 800 Confederate troops.

In the first place, this Yankee success, we trust, will put an end to our 'masterly inactivity,' on the Potomac. FABIUS adopted his defensive policy after he had ascertained from three pitched battles, in which the Romans were defeated, that the Carthaginian troops, under the leadership of one of the *three* greatest Generals the world has ever seen, were an overmatch for the Roman soldiery. The Government of the Confederate States has been playing FABIUS without having his reasons for his policy. We have not been beaten by the Yankees. On the contrary, in every battle the superiority of the Confederate to the United States troops have been evinced. Yet we have persistently hung on to the defensive. From eight to ten thousand troops, with a hundred and forty cannon bearing on Fort Pickens, have been diligently watching the said fort. We watched Fort Sumter with equal energy, when our enemy was kind enough to put an end to our watching by informing us that he intended to reinforce the fort. Then, and not until then, did we do what could as well have been done long before—take the fort. At Bethel Church we stood on the defensive, and so at both of the battles on Bull Run. The battle of Manassas, in its sequel is, we believe, totally unparalleled in the history of war. We vanquished our enemy with one-half our troops, and with the other half unharmed, we neither cut off his retreat nor pursued him in his flight. And still further—we quietly continued on our camping-ground occupied before the fight, and thus gave our enemy ample time to recover from his defeat, and put in force a stronger army, again to meet us in battle. Under the Fabian policy, our Army has remained stationary, for the last six weeks, a prey to *ennui* and discomfort, discontent and disease, whilst the Capitol at Washington could almost be seen from the Generals' tents. How long this policy of "masterly inactivity" would have continued, God only knows. It was gravely announced in a Richmond paper, that they were intrepidly waiting for the enemy to come on again. The enemy, however, very wisely determined that, as they were left the range of the whole continent to attack, Bull's Run was not the choicest place for their future operations. They accordingly make a descent on the coast of North Carolina. Perhaps our Government was astonished that they did not return to Bull Run; but seeing that such expectations were not in accordance with Yankee policy, they see the necessity of advancing on Washington. It is clear that our Yankee enemies, always *pushing* us into our *best* position, intend to *force* us into the alternative of a campaign in Maryland, or the devastation of our sea-coast. The Carolinas, Georgia and Florida are to be defended in Maryland. It is there, by a firm and *aggressive* war, that the United States must, on our part, be forced to defend themselves. Immediately after the battle of Manassas, the troops threatening Richmond from the coast were removed to Washington. Let us burn Washington, liberate Maryland and threaten or march into Pennsylvania, and our coasts will be protected. Is not the invasion of North Carolina, with all its loss of men and forts, an admirable benefit, if it forces us into the only policy by which a peace can be won by arms?

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Columbus Sun.

PENSACOLA, Friday, August 30, 1861.

Martial law is being put in force. To-day, instructions were given to bar-room keepers to sell no liquor to soldiers.

The vessel fired at by the Lincolnites, mentioned in my last, was tacking and came too near Pickens. A warning shot was fired at her.

There was quite an excitement at the Yard on Wednesday afternoon. Orders were given a few days ago by Gen. BRAGG to Capt. LOVELL, of the Harbor Police, to raise the Dry Dock, lately sunk in the channel, and take it to some point out of harm's way. Accordingly, Capt. LOVELL proceeded to perform the duty assigned him. While engaged in attaching a hawser to the Dock, whiz came a ball from a battery near Pickens, which fell a short distance from the stern of his boat, near the stern of the gun-boat *William H. Judah*. This rather surprised the party; but they continued their work. While attaching another hawser to the Dock, the Lincoln hirelings sent a shell flying over towards them, which passed over the head of one of his men. Nothing daunted, Capt. LOVELL gave his men orders to look out, and determining to secure the hawser before quitting work, it being about sundown, he still continued. Having finished, he left the Dock, and came over to the Yard. That night he received orders to cease for the present the work on the Dry Dock. Various are the remarks and expressions of the soldiers and citizens on the subject. No retaliating shot having been fired from our side, conjectures are rife. Gen. BRAGG has his orders from President DAVIS, and he cannot do any thing without authority. If President DAVIS has ordered him not to open the fight here, he cannot do it. Many blame Gen. BRAGG, but the authorities at Richmond are the ones to be censured. It is a shame that we should be neglected here.

Gen. ANDERSON, of South Carolina, arrived here last night, and went down to the Yard this morning. This officer being ordered here has confirmed the belief of many that Gen. BRAGG is to be superseded by him; but Gen. ANDERSON is likely to take the place of Gen. WALKER, lately ordered to Virginia. This post having three Brigades is entitled to three Brigadier Generals. Gens. BRAGG and ANDERSON are here, and Gen. ROSELLS, of Georgia, is expected.

The soldier (ROBINSON) who was sentenced to be shot to-day, for sleeping on his post, was pardoned on Wednesday last. I am glad to hear it.

ITEMS FROM RICHMOND.

The Quartermaster-General's Department in Richmond, says the Charleston *Mercury*, has received 5,000 of a new kind of shoes, of a rather curious description, that promises to answer well in the great scarcity of shoe-leather. The upper portions of the shoe are made of canvas, instead of leather. The canvas is prepared so as to make it impervious to the weather, and is said to equal, in comfort, durability and all respects of wear, the best of shoe-leather.

A special dispatch dated Sept. 4, says: Vice-President STEPHENS returned this afternoon from Manassas Junction. His brother, Judge LINTON STEPHENS, accompanied him. The latter has been quite sick, but is now much improved in health.

There is no intelligence of an interesting or reliable character from the camps this evening.

The Fredericksburgh *Recorder*, of yesterday, says that the masts of a schooner are sticking out of the water, near the Maryland shore, just opposite Aquia Creek. She was sunk by the heavy guns of the Confederate batteries.

Urgent requests have been forwarded to the authorities here, to have Gen. BRAGG placed in command of the threatened district of North Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury* has the following dispatch:

MOBILE, Sept. 4.—The immense floating dry-dock stationed for some months past in the channel between Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens, was totally consumed yesterday morning. It is not known here whether it was set on fire by the enemy or by our own troops.

A friend, occupying a high position in the army of Pensacola, writes to the Savannah *Republican*, under date of the 2d inst.:

"It is not true, as stated in the Charleston *Mercury*, that Gen. BRAGG is going to Virginia. Gen. ANDERSON has arrived, but as the successor of Gen. WALKER, not of Gen. BRAGG. We are certain that the latter will not leave his faithful soldiers."

The Charleston *Courier* of Sept. 5, says:

"A passenger from East Florida, with whom we conversed yesterday, informs us that the whole coast off St. Augustine is blockaded; but that vessels manage to elude the vigilance of the blockaders. He reports a vessel laden with coffee and fruit having ran the blockade on the 29th ult., during a heavy fire of shot and shell from the fleet. They all fell short of her, however, and did no damage. Some two hours previous to his departure there had been, off St. Augustine, an exchange of shots between the fleet and the Floridians on the coast.

The Floridians express themselves as very confident that with the assistance of their batteries they can bid defiance to all and any of LINCOLN's piratical invaders.

The planters have unanimously determined not to ship a pound of Sea Island Cotton, either North or South, for speculation, having pledged their entire crop to the good of the Confederate States.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Thursday, 5th inst., says:

"We have good ground for the belief that our batteries were opened yesterday, or last night, on the defences of Washington. Up to the time we write, no intelligence has been received from that quarter, and possibly operations have been postponed, but we feel very sure for a period not more than 48 hours."

In the same paper, of Sept. 4, is the following paragraph:

"Among the arrivals by the steamer *St. Marys*, yesterday, were the following prisoners, which were captured off St. Simon's Islands, by the Okefenokee Rifles, Capt. DASHER: LEMUEL TURNER, JOSIAH GROOMS, GEORGE W. ADAMS and RICHARD LYNN. They were in charge of a detachment of Rifles, under command of Lieut. JAMES SMITH, and were turned over to Gen. LAWTON. The offence charged against those men, of which we learn there is ample proof to convict them, was that of holding communication and supplying the enemy. They hail from Jacksonville, Fla., and state that they were fishermen."

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of Sept. 4, has this paragraph:

"Two gentlemen from Charleston, just from England, passed through our city on yesterday, *en route* for home. Both of them are well known to us, and we can place the fullest reliance on their statements. One of them bears dispatches from our Commissioners in Europe to President DAVIS—of their contents of course he professes to know nothing. At various points from Quebec to the line of the Southern Confederacy, this gentleman was often searched, but the Lincolnites failed to find the dispatches, which were most artfully concealed, we know where, but think it imprudent to let the secret out.

Upon the recognition of our Government, and raising the blockade, our Charleston friends say, there is not a doubt upon the mind of any one in England. A large number of merchants were there from the South, all of whom made heavy purchases, to be paid for when the goods are safely delivered to consignees in the ports of the South. Our readers may rely upon the truth of this intelligence."

The Macon *Telegraph* says: "According to the Savannah *Republican*, the Atlanta *Intelligencer* has recently set forth in the light of an achievement, the fact that 200 tons saltpetre and 125 barrels sulphur, bought by the Governor out of the appropriation of one million dollars for the defence of the State, was resold to the Confederate States at a net advance of 50 per cent. on cost. If this be so, we join with the *Republican* in the hope that the excess over cost and expenses may be promptly refunded. The State should not desire to make money out of the materials for the common defence, and it would be a blot upon her escutcheon, while Alabama and Louisiana were generously tendering their millions to the Confederate Government as a gift, Georgia was making a speculation at her expense, by vending munitions of war at a third more than cost. We regret to know that such an operation has taken place."

The Augusta papers call on the bachelors and ladies to contribute blankets to the soldiers. They urge the people generally to economize their bacon and hay. The *Constitutionalist* says:

"*Hay is now worth two cents per pound* in the Macon market, and will probably be scarcer and higher than it is now, so soon as Winter sets in. Now, will any say that he cannot cut and cure ten pounds of hay more cheaply than he can grow, gather, gin and pack a single pound of cotton? Hay, too, will find a ready market for cash, while cotton *may be* shut off from market altogether during the entire Winter. Then cut all the grass in your fields so soon as the weather has become settled, cure it well and stow it away in a dry place. If you do not need it, you can find a market for it at a good price."

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The *Mercury* publishes the following communication:

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1861.

A passenger who has just arrived in this city from Brashear City, by the Opelousas Railroad, reports that two Navy officers, of the Confederate States—Lieut. SHEPARD and J. H. LOPER, the Supervising Engineer of the Navy Station—had arrived at that place, and at 2 o'clock on the morning, of the 26th, had seized the steamer *Picayune*, which had just arrived with freight and passengers. They placed on board an armed force of 25 men from a Confederate States man-of-war steamer, and proceeded down to the mouth of the Bayou Chine, for the purpose of attacking a Lincoln armed blockading schooner—one of the tenders of the United States steamer *Hunterville*. Commodore HOLLINS approves of their course.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 5.

We had the satisfaction last evening of greeting Capt. L. M. COXETER, who reached the city by the Savannah train. The Captain was met at the Mills House by a number of gentlemen, who, after congratulatory salutations, escorted the "bold privateersman" into an adjoining parlor, where they presented him with a massive gold watch, fob chain, seal, &c., as an evidence of the appreciation in which his services on the high seas are held by this community. The Captain expressed his surprise and gratification at receiving so beautiful a gift, and for the time the dangers and privations of the late cruise of the saucy brig *Jeff. Davis* were forgotten.

An adjournment to supper now followed, and an hour was spent in social intercourse. The Captain was in the best of spirits, and the man who had upset hundreds of charter parties, and who had run up marine insurance in Wall-street "out of sight," the terror of all Yankeedom, was scarcely recognizable in the person of our gallant but unostentatious townsman.

The Captain says that for full two weeks he was cruising for the yacht *Rebecca*, Capt. J. G. BENNETT, Jr., but without success. He think the *Rebecca* would have suited admirably for certain purposes. He was regularly supplied with New-York papers, sometimes the day after their issue; read the accounts of the battles at Bull Run and Manassas Plains a few days after their occurrence, and, altogether, was kept well posted up in political and military matters.

The number of vessels taken or destroyed by the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis* is considerable, and Capt. COXETER has earned the title of "the Paul Jones of the war of 1861." We feel sure he will soon be afloat again, and then if any Yankee skippers are left on the ocean, (and, by the way, the Captain reports them "getting scarce,") they had better look out for the *Jeff. Davis No. 2.*

The *Mercury* has these items:

"The Columbia *Guardian* says that Gov. PICKENS holds a fine regiment, with ten companies, near Aiken, on the railroad, now in camp, ready to be moved to any point at a moment's warning, and probably Gen. JONES will be its Colonel. The Governor also has thirty companies, in three regiments, near this place, on the railroad, preparing to move at a moment's notice; also, three fine cavalry companies, and one at Aiken also, two artillery companies—in all, 4,000 men. Gen. DUNOVANT is already Colonel of one of these regiments.

The free colored men of Charleston have contributed $450 to sustain the cause of the South. The zealous and unfailing alacrity with which this class of our population have always devoted their labor and their means to promote the safety of the State, is alike honorable to themselves, and gratifying to the community.

The business of citizen-making has been going on pretty briskly for the last fortnight. Several reclamants of foreign birth anxious to place themselves 'right upon the record,' appear daily to qualify themselves as citizens of the Confederate States."

The Confederate Congress presented HOWELL COBB with a banner, on his resigning his seat in that body to take command of a Georgia regiment. Acknowledging the compliment, he said:

"In the sincerity of my heart I believe that man was never engaged in a more just and holy cause than the one which has called our people to the defence of their homes, their families and their firesides, and that the Supreme Ruler of the earth will continue to manifest His favor towards us, hitherto so remarkable.

With this full conviction, I go forward to the discharge of a solemn and imperative duty."

THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Night March of Col. Cochrane's Chasseurs —Their Position in the National Lines— The Defenses Impregnable—Prospect of a Battle.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ADVANCE, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

It should have been mentioned in the last letter that the Chasseurs are temporarily brigaded with Col. BAKER, of the California Regiment, with a choice as to the brigade with which they shall finally act. This regiment had encamped on an excellent spot near Washington, but, owing to some misunderstanding, had to strike tents on the second day, and remove to another position on an eminence, from whence the eye commanded an extensive view, including the Capital and suburbs. In every direction the National camps lined the slopes and vallies, and from every grove arose the smoke of a hundred camp fires. Col. COCHRANE named our position Camp Shaler, in honor of the Lieutenant-Colonel. A writer might dwell at length in description of life as it is there seen, and in detailing incidents continually occurring; but in the present instance there is other and more important material, which will be interesting to every man in the North.

Gen. BAKER's Brigade was reviewed on two occasions; first, by Gen. BUTLER, then by Gen. MCCLELLAN. On both occasions the weather was most excellent and the men in good spirits, so that the effect produced was most favorable. Both Generals expressed themselves highly pleased, and in fact astonished, at the admirable manner in which the various manœuvres were conducted. Col. COCHRANE received the most flattering compliments from Gen. MCCLELLAN in relation to the Chasseurs. In consequence of the favorable impression produced upon these gentlemen, the regiments composing the Brigade have been ordered upon immediate and important duty.

During the whole of Wednesday, the 4th inst., rumors were floating through Camp Shaler that we must march soon, perhaps that day. Nobody knew exactly where or when, or for what purpose. The rations had been served for supper, the tents were lighted, the men were enjoying themselves in their various messes, or collected in groups on the surrounding lea, and the hour of retiring was rapidly approaching, when the order to march came like a thunder-bolt. Many were wrapt in slumber, and no one was at that hour prepared to go. But here there is no dodging, and all was instant bustle. In less than two hours from the reception of the order, and the beating of the long roll, the entire brigade was marching in column towards Washington. The tents were all left standing, with the usual guard. There were some sick in the hospital who could not endure the fatigue of a night march. They nobly volunteered to go on guard duty in camp, enabling the relieved guards to accompany the regiment. It was thus the Chasseurs were enabled to present a stronger front than they had ever shown before; a circumstance which speaks well both for the courage and patriotism of the men.

The night was very dark, with every indication of an approaching storm. The Chasseurs received the post of honor at the right of the column. The Brigade halted in front of the White House. The staff and line officers underwent an informal and private examination by President LINCOLN, Secretary SEWARD and Gov. MORGAN, of New-York. Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, (better known, and ever to be remembered in that little gem of the Union, as Col. BURNSIDE,) was present, and reviewed the entire line *in cog.* He subsequently advanced and expressed to Col. COCHRANE his very favorable impression of the Brigade.

The order was given to advance. About the same time it began to rain. The road at best must be bad, but on this occasion was the worst possible. Treacherous gullies, congregated mud, projecting rocks, and other little conveniences rendered the march extremely smooth and pleasant. No one knew whither we were progressing. Many thought an advance had been made on the Chain Bridge across the Potomac, and that we were going to reinforce that important pass. We did march to the Chain Bridge and beyond it. After arriving in the classic land of old Virginia, matters became worse, instead of better. The men were exhausted, but none murmured. As yet, none had faltered. Several of the boys, who had served through the three first months and fought at the battle of Bull Run, told me they never experienced anything like the march from Chain Bridge to Pimette Run, the place where we finally halted, about 4 o'clock in the morning. By this time the rain was descending in torrents. After crossing the first hill near the bridge, the column halted and filed off to the left into the forest. There was no road, and scarcely a foot-path, so that we had to undouble and march in single file. We could not see ten yards

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 12, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '62	96	50	Cum. Coal Prf	6
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87	205	Pacific M. S. Co	81
10,000	Treas. 12-8c. Notes	101	50	do	s10 81
500	Treas. 6-8c. 3 Year	98¾	150	N. Y. Central R	73¾
2,000	do	98¾	97	do	73¾
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	89¼	25	Erie Railway	25¾
5,000	Kentu'y State 6's	76	10	do	25¾
2,000	do	76¼	150	do	25¾
2,000	do	77	150	Harlem R. Pref	33¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '62	83	50	Hud. River R	33¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '75	84	100	do	b60 33¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '76	84¾	100	do	b30 33¾
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '77	84¾	100	Mich. Central R	43
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '79	85	50	do	42¾
2,000	do	85¼	10	Ill. Cent. Full Stock	66
48,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	50	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	67½
2,000	do	43¾	32	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	26
5,000	do	43¾	400	Gal. & Chic. R	69
5,000	do	55	50	do	69
2,000	Va. State 6s	63	400	do	s15 68¾
2,000	N. C. State 6s	s30 62	100	do	s15 68¾
1,000	do	62¾	150	do	69
20,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	100	do	s10 69
2,000	do	b30 44	100	do	69¼
2,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H	44	300	do	69¼
2,000	St. L. R. 6s	48	400	do	69¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	200	Clev. & Tol. R	b15 30¾
1,000	N.Y.Cen.Bds. '76	97	100	do	s15 30¾
	Cen. Bonds		1060	do	30¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	90	200	do	b15 30¾
2,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs	90	200	do	s30 30¾
2,000	M. So. & N. R. 8s	76	100	do	b30 30¾
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	11	200	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R	44¾
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. b.	65	250	do	44¾
7	Stone & Leath. Bk.	79	100	do	b15 44¾
359	Canton Company	10	50	do	b60 44¾
8	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85¾	363	Mil. & Pra. Du C. R	18¾
19	do	86	50	do	b60 18¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	89¾	5	Amer. Exch. Bank	80
50,000	do	90	50	N. Y. Central R	73¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	99¾	100	do	s15 73¾
2,000	do	90¾	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	95¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68	30	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	30¾
1,000	California 6s, '75	78	100	do	s10 30¾
2,000	Tenn. 6's 2 Year	88¾	200	do	s30 30¾
1,000	Louisiana 6s, 68	96	200	do	30¾
2,000	California 6s, '75	78	100	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R	44¾
5,000	North Car. 6s, 68	63	150	do	s10 44¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	50	do	s3 44¾
2,000	do	b30 43¾	50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	b30 18¾
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43¾	50	do	b30 18¾
2,000	do	43¾	50	do	b30 18¾
1,000	Ga. 6s	65	75	do	18¾
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. bds.	71	75	do	s10 18¾
5,000	N. J. Cen. R. 1 M.	103			

THURSDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The popular subscription to the National Loan on 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, at the Sub-Treasury office to-day, amounted to over *one million dollars*. The public interest in the Loan is rapidly on the increase, and the amount taken to-day, in advance of the ability of the Department at Washington to prepare and deliver the Bonds, is the heaviest daily subscription since the books were opened. The Bonds are now passing from the engraver's hands to the Department at Washington, and in the course of a few days we may look for the first returns to the earlier subscribers in this City. The process will go on rapidly, and the expectation is that the delay in the delivery of the Bonds from the time of subscription will be much lessened after the present week. The National circulation of United States Notes of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars is now being paid out at the seat of Government, and also at the West, but the amount coming forward for redemption in coin at New-York is thus far by no means equal to the demand for the circulation at the Sub-Treasury, where they are paid out again, on the application of parties holding checks or drafts upon the establishment The popularity of this circulation is likely to exceed the most sanguine calculation of its advocates, and the probability is that the Secretary of the Treasury, without any extraordinary effort to keep these Notes afloat, will soon infuse at least twenty million dollars into the currency of the country through the ordinary disbursements of the Government in small sums. The order of the Department to pay out this circulation, where it is preferred to Gold, has just been issued to all the disbursing officers of the Government. That the Secretary will keep an ample reserve in New-York and at other points in Gold, or other means equivalent to Gold, on demand for the prompt redemption of the Notes, there is little question.

The market for Government Funded Stocks is made firmer by the success of the popular subscription to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds. There is a liberal demand for all descriptions, and prices are advanced to 90½@⅝ for the Coupon 6 ℔ cents. of 1881; 90@90⅛ for the Registered, and 80@80⅛ for the 5 ℔ cents. of 1874. The State Stocks are firmer than yesterday: Tennessees, 43½@⅝; Missouris, 43½@⅝ ℔ cent. The Railway Shares were unsettled in the early part of the day, one or two of the Western Shares being weaker than yesterday, while others were steady in price and in demand at the close. New-York Central fluctuated between 73½@73¾ ℔ cent., about the same as on Wednesday. The United States two-year Treasury 6 ℔ cents. were again a fraction lower than early in the week, leaving off 98⅝ ℔ cent. Later in the day than the printed list the general market was steady, with a demand on the Share list for New-York Central and the Western Shares, about as follows:

Central	73¾	Missouris	43¾
Erie	25⅝	Pacific	82½
Galena	69¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	90½
Toledo	30⅛	Treasury Notes, 1863	98⅛
Rock Island	44¾	Tennessees	43¾

There was less firmness in the bidding for the City Bank Stocks to-day, and Corn Exchange City, Market, Continental and New-York were lower by 1@2 ℔ cent:

New-York	80	Broadway	112
Manhattan	114	Mercantile	110
Merchants	85	American Exchange	79
Mechanics	90	Bank of the Republic	81
America	95	Bank of North America	80
City	100	Metropolitan	85
Phœnix	85	Market	80
Tradesmen's	91	Shoe & Leather	79
Fulton	112	Corn Exchange	76
Butchers & Drovers	100	Continental	65
Mechanics & Traders	100	St. Nicholas	64
National	82½	Commonwealth	67
Seventh Ward	112	New-York County	81
State of New-York	77½	Park	88
Commerce	79		

The Railway Mortgages are generally dull, and Erie firsts, Burlington and Quincy 8 ℔ cents., and Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. lower by 2 ℔ cent. than yesterday in the bidding:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	Mich. So. 7 ℔ seconds	60¾
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	101	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. As'ed	Bs. 53
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100¾	N. Indiana firsts	81½
N. Y. C. 7s, convert. '76	100¾	M. So. & N. Ind. S. F. 7 ℔c.	75½
Erie firsts, '58	100	Pac. R. 7s, guar'd by Mo.	36
Erie seconds, '59	98¼	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔c.	53
Erie seconds ex. '64	98¼	L. C. & Mil. L. G B's	11
Erie thirds, '83	84	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	82
Erie fourths, '80	71	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d series	39
Hudson firsts '69	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds	15¼
Hudson seconds	100	Hannibal & St. Joseph	28
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	96¾	N. J. Cen. firsts	102½
Hudson thirds, '75	79½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	97¼
Hudson convert., '67	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem firsts, '69-73	95	Chi. & R. I'd firsts	93½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	68
Clev., P. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92	L. E. & Wabash sec's	28
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '69-72	88	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	98½
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '62	97	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	85
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	80	Clev. & T. firsts, S. F.	73

The statement of the Boston Banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for the corresponding week of 1860, as follows:

	Sept. 2, 1861.	Sept. 9, 1861.	Sept. 10, 1860.
Loans	$64,530,906	$64,341,908	$64,565,627
Specie	6,434,053	7,078,145	5,230,357
Deposits	22,306,635	22,661,619	19,297,602
Circulation	6,160,153	6,500,354	7,241,093

The statement of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Sept. 7	$129,643,408	$114,091,061	$41,887,230	$8,890,581
Boston, Sept. 9	64,341,908	22,661,619	7,078,145	6,500,354
Phila., Sept. 9	39,326,436	19,326,527	5,617,370	2,111,439
Total	$229,333,747	$155,079,517	$54,582,745	$17,502,374
Last week	234,169,034	161,863,527	57,711,843	16,674,356
Last year	219,810,446	113,514,188	39,371,719	19,471,399

The rates of Foreign Exchange (first-class Bankers,) as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, are as follows for steamer *Arago*, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861. Mails close 10½ A. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight.....107¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight.....108¼ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f. 32½c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f. 28½c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..40 cents.
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35¼ cents.
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40¼ cents.
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar..77 cents.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Sept. 1 to 8:

	1860.	1861.	
Freights	$49,410 11	$30,906 29	Dec. $18,503 82
Passengers	9,808 98	6,302 19	Dec. 3,506 79
Mails, &c	1,250 00	1,100 00	Dec. 150 00
Total	$60,469 09	$38,308 48	$22,160 61

The following is a statement of the business at the Office of the Sub-Treasury, to-day:

Total receipts	$1,294,067 75
Total payments	989,667 14
Total balance	15,899,210 67

Included in the receipts were $1,040,000 for Treasury Notes, and $9,000 for Customs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State 5s, 74⅞; Reading Railroad, 19 15-16; Morris Canal, 35¾; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1861—6 P. M

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 50 bbls. Ashes, 18,675 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 105 bags Corn Meal, 204,750 bushels Wheat, 172,917 bushels Corn, 47 bushels Rye, 10,218 bushels Oats, 1,238 bushels Malt, 1,042 pkgs. Provisions, and 765 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand at firmer prices. Sales 10,500 bags at from 13½c.@15½c., including the cargo of the *Chevalier*, 6,500 bags, at 14c., and 150 bags prime at 15¾c., an unusually high rate, ℔ lb. Sales of other kinds include 25 bags Cape at 14½c., and 30 bags St. Domingo at 14c., both cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly dealt in at unchanged prices. Sales, 700 bales at 21¾c.@21¾c. for Middling Uplands, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The export demand continues active for low grades of State and Western Flour, and prices steadily favor sellers. Medium and high grades are in very limited demand, and are much depressed. Sales 22,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 40@$4 50, poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5, mainly at $4 75@$4 80, afloat and delivered; rejected do. do., at $4 15@$4 40; Superfine Western at $4 40@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 65@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 75@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40	@$4 50
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 40	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 6 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at former rates. Sales 900 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$8 50 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady; sales 600 bbls. including extra at $4 70@$6 50, and sour at $4 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 25@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, mainly for export, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted firmer. The sales to-day were 225,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, on private terms; White Western, $1 22@$1 28; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 19; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 12@$1 18; damaged do., on private terms; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 11; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at 94c.@$1 10; Racine Spring, at $1 06@$1 08; Chicago Spring, 97c.@$1 07, the latter rate for choice; choice new do. do. on private terms; Red State, $1 14@$1 16; White Kentucky, at $1 20@$1 26, and Red do., $1 16 ℔ bushel. Corn has been active and buoyant. Sales 175,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 46½c.@50c. for very poor to choice mixed Western, and 51c.@52c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 27c.@30c.; Western, 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for and is quoted at 65c.@70c. ℔ bushel. 3,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 78c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request for Government and local use, at 40c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and firm. We quote new at 22c.@28c.; last year's crop at 15c.@22c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—No important movements transpired to-day. Quotations unchanged, generally.

MOLASSES—Holders are asking very high prices, which check operations. Sales, 40 hhds. Porto Rico, at 34c.@35c., and 145 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@26½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, and has been held more firmly, including Common at $4 12½@$4 25 ℔ 310 lbs.; sales, 1,650 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine were quiet to-day. A limited inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at $1 20@$1 25—holders generally asking $1 25 ℔ gallon.

OILS—A moderate demand exists for Crude Whale, chiefly at 41c.@44c., and Crude Sperm, within a range of from $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon. Linseed is selling slowly, at 59c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request at steady rates. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$14 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5¼c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Sides, ℔ lb. Lard is salable and steady. Sales 250 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 8c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is unchanged. Sales since our last, 270 bbls., at $12 50@13 50 for extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7½c.@10½c. for Western, and 9c.@14c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been light to-day; in all, 100 tcs., at $6 25@$7 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been unusually active and at firmer prices. Sales to-day: 5,700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., with some Porto Rico at 8c.@8¾c., and New-Orleans at 8c.; also 1,106 boxes Havana at 8½c.@9¾c.; 3,477 bags Manila (last evening and referred to in yesterday's report) on private terms; and 250 hhds. Melado, chiefly at 4¾c.@5c. ℔ lb. A further advance has occurred in prices of refined Sugars. We now quote STUART's as follows: Loaf, 10¾c.; Standard Crushed, 10½c.; Circle A, Crushed, 10¾c.; Ground, 10¾c.; White A, 10c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The recent advance in the London market has had the effect of increasing the demand here, and prime shipping lots meet a ready sale. Prices, however, have not been affected by the European news, the majority of the orders being restricted to 8½c., although sales have been made at 8¾c., mostly for shipment to France. The home demand is improving, and good country Tallow is in steady request at 8c.@8½c. To-day the market is firm at previous rates, viz.: 8¼c.@8¾c. Price this day, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 9¾c."

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 18½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s.@40s.; Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11¼d. ℔ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12¼d. @13d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton; Hops, ½d. ℔ lb. For Cork and a market—Wheat, in bulk, at 9s. 6d. ℔ quarter; and for Cork, for orders—Wheat, in bulk, at 14d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, in bulk, at 12d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 80c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c. ℔ bushel. For Dunkirk—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 25c. ℔ bushel.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 43, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

The Slaver Mary Francis.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Osborne.

The examination of Mr. John A. Machado, on a charge of fitting out the bark *Mary Francis* for this port for the Slave-trade, was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner OSBORNE. The *Mary Francis* sailed from this port on the 17th of October last for Wilmington, N. C., whence she sailed ostensibly for one of the West India Islands, but as it afterwards turned out, proceeded direct for the Coast of Africa, where she took on a cargo of negroes, and subsequently landed them on the Island of Cuba. Thus much is susceptible of abundant proof already in the hands of the Government, but who fitted the vessel out, and in whose interest she sailed on her slave trading expedition is more difficult to establish. Mr. Machado was arrested some two or three weeks ago charged with fitting out not only the *Mary Francis*, but half-a-dozen other slavers that are known to have sailed from this port during the last five years. On his first examination, he was discharged for want of proof, the Government witness having failed to arrive from Boston, and the counsel for Mr. Machado, stated at the time that his client would hold himself in readiness for examination whenever called for, and would voluntarily surrender himself without putting the District Attorney to the trouble of arresting him. In accordance with this agreement, Mr. Machado, on learning that the witnesses for the Government had arrived, voluntarily appeared at the examination, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Bebee. Mr. Andrews appeared on behalf of the Government, and called to the stand Wm. Murray, who testified that he was a sailor on board the *Mary Francis*; shipped at this port on the 15th of October last, and sailed on the 17th for Wilmington; on the night the vessel sailed saw a man on the dock who looked very like Machado, but couldn't swear it was he; vessel lay at Pier No. 52 East River; witness shipped as a sailor at French's office in South-street; was thirteen days on the passage to Wilmington; stopped at Wilmington seven days, during which time they discharged some empty barrels, and took in half a cargo of lumber, and filled some water casks; Williams, who was master of the bark when she left New-York, left her two days after they arrived at Wilmington, and Capt. Parker took his place; while lying in the stream at Wilmington the day the bark sailed, Mr. Machado came on board, accompanied by Mrs. Watson; spent most of the time in the cabin with the captain; didn't hear any of the conversation; witness and another sailor took them ashore in a boat.

At this point the examination was adjourned to a time to be fixed upon hereafter, to suit the convenience of counsel.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

JURISDICTION—BILLS OF LADING—DAMAGES.

Lewis Andenried et al. vs. *The Barge Susan A. Spears and her Cargo.*—This was a libel to recover damages for a breach of a contract for affreightment. The libel alleged that they shipped on board the barge at Schuylkill Haven 173 tons of coal to be carried to New-York; and that the master received directions where to deliver it in New-York, but had failed to deliver it at all, and was attempting to convert it to his own use. The master and owner of the barge answered, raising the question of jurisdiction, and setting up that he had been directed to deliver the coal at a dock in Gowanus Bay which he could not get up to, on account of the shallowness of the water, and alleging that he had always been ready to deliver the cargo according to his contract, and that he had only threatened to sell the coal in order to force a settlement.

By the Court—Upon the facts alleged in the libel and proved on the hearing, it is clear that there was an entire failure to perform the contract contained in the bill of lading, and no legal excuse was shown therefor. It is equally clear that the control and disposition of the cargo assumed by the master after he had failed to perform his contract, were tortuous and amounted to a conversion of the coal, for which the vessel and cargo are liable.

It was, however, contended on the trial that this Court had no jurisdiction of the cause, inasmuch as the contract of affreightment was made at Schuylkill Haven, in Pennsylvania, and the transportation or voyage to the port of New-York was partly on canal. It was insisted that such a contract related solely to internal trade, and was not within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the District Court.

I do not think this view of the case would be supported on principle or on the authority of any adjudged case. A great portion of the voyage was to be performed on tide-water, and was from a port in one State to a port in another. It was a maritime contract, within the meaning of the most restricted interpretations of the National Court.

But it is not necessary, in this place, to discuss the subject, for it is hardly an open question in this Court. This precise point of jurisdiction was raised in the case of *Gaughran vs.* 151 tons of coal, in 1857, and was overruled by His Honor Judge BETTS, and afterwards on appeal by Mr. Justice NELSON. That was a libel to recover freight-money on a contract made at Schuylkill Haven, and covering the same route or voyage as that in the present bill of lading.

A decree must, therefore, be entered for the libellant, with damages fixed at $714 19, with interest from the day of filing the libel, and costs. The decree should direct the coal to be first sold, and should the avails not be sufficient to satisfy the judgment, the boat must be sold to make up the deficiency.

For libelants, S. Sanxay, Esq.; for claimants, D. B. Taylor, Esq.

Decision in the Theatrical Contest.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Hoffman.

Robert W. Butler vs. *Annetta Galletti.*—This cause, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, was, it will be remembered, an application for an injunction against the defendant, a celebrated *danseuse* at the Melodeon, to restrain her from performing at that place, on the alleged ground of her violation of an engagement with the plaintiff, the proprietor of Music Hall. *By the Court*—The motion for injunction denied, and temporary injunction vacated without costs.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Edward Gorey was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, committed upon the premises of Jas. Boyle, No. 18 East-street, on the 18th of August last. Sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Eliza Sullivan pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Mead was tried and convicted of the same offence, and sent to the same place for the same time.

Dennis Mulcahy was tried for assault and battery, and acquitted.

Mary Canty was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*H. Clark et al.* vs. *Adam Rennie et al.*—Motion denied, on condition that plaintiffs admit the dissolution at the time mentioned in Rennie's affidavits. $10 costs to either party to abide event.

Emma Falconer vs. *Francis Falconer.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Cooper E. Corbitt vs. *Edward Stone et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendants, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Alanson A. Lombard* vs. *Samuel B. Smith.*—Injunction granted. No costs of motion to be allowed to either party.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE:

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M. A supplementary mail, for pre-paid letters only, will close on the Pier, at 11 50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, and others.

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON, FORMERLY of West Auckland, in the County of Durham, England, butcher. This gentleman is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. BOWSER & WARD, Solicitors, Bishop Auckland, County of Durham, England, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—SEND RUSSELL out of the country. PETITION AND PRAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 35TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen adv

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself*—or may retain *One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest Club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

CASH—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

ASTON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have glorious news from Western Virginia, which fully confirms the correctness of our recent anticipations, that there would be struck the next telling blow against the rebellion. The command of the rebel FLOYD, consisting of five thousand men, has been ignominiously routed, leaving behind them all their camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition, fifty head of cattle—in fact, everything, even to the personal baggage of FLOYD and his officers. The rebel army was found by Gen. ROSECRANS to be intrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain at Cannix Ferry, near Summerville, on the west side of Gauley River, and, after suitable reconnoissances, an engagement commenced at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon. FLOYD had sixteen field pieces, and his rear and both flanks were, from the nature of the ground, inaccessible, while his front was masked with heavy forest and a close jungle. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the success of our arms was complete, and with a comparatively small loss of life. The enemy's position was first discovered by four companies from the Ohio Tenth Regiment, acting as scouts, who unexpectedly came upon a parapet battery, and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened with great fierceness, and continued until dark. The Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Ohio were immediately brought into action, and engaged the batteries with good effect, while McMULLIN'S howitzer batteries and two field-pieces were got into position, and succeeded in silencing several of the enemy's guns. The battle raged furiously as night approached, and the German Brigade, under Col. McCOOK, was brought up, soon after which the firing ceased, on account of the darkness, and the troops lay in position on their arms, ready to resume operations with the morning light. During the night, however, the rebels fled precipitately across the river, leaving everything behind them, and destroying the temporary bridge which they had constructed, so that pursuit was impossible, the river at that point being deep and turbulent. The National loss is but fifteen killed and about seventy wounded. The loss of the rebels is not known, as they carried their dead and wounded with them.

The rebels near Washington kept remarkably quiet yesterday. Their flag was not hoisted on Munson's Hill, and no sentries were posted there. This reticence may have been assumed to draw an attack, or it may have been in consequence of a removal of the force from Munson's Hill to Lewisburgh, in anticipation of an attack there, after the reconnoissance of Wednesday. Gen. McCLELLAN'S report of that affair is very brief, and simply recites the facts.

The rebels, it is reported from Martinsburgh, have taken up the entire track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from that town to North Mountain, a distance of nine miles, and transported it to Winchester, for the extension of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad from Strasburgh to that point, to facilitate the transportation of troops.

We give this morning an important and interesting batch of news from Missouri, which conveys a decided impression that the rebels there are suffering serious reverses at every point. A messenger who has reached Jefferson City from Sidalia, reports that a body of 600 rebels under a Capt. SHELBY, had been surrounded by Col. MARSHALL'S Illinois Cavalry a short distance below Lexington, and the entire number captured. This report is considered probable, from the fact that SHELBY was known to have been encamped at the place indicated. A small force of Kansas troops, under Dr. JAMIESON, the famous Jayhawker, had also fallen upon a party of 500 rebels under Dr. STAPLES, and completely routed them, killing their leader, who has been one of the most prominent instigators of secession in the State. Gen. POPE on Sunday night marched against the rebels under GREARY, who has been operating near Athens recently. He came upon their camp early on Monday morning, but they had received an intimation of his approach, and fled, scattering in every direction, and leaving much of their baggage, provisions and forage, and the public property they had captured at Shelbina. Gen. POPE followed in pursuit of the flying rebels, but as they were principally mounted, there was little probability that he would overtake any considerable number of them. The rebels have made another attempt, on the North Missouri Railroad to destroy a railroad train carrying National troops. The timbers of a bridge were found to be partially burnt through, so that the weight of the passing train would break them. The design was discovered, however, in time to prevent the expected catastrophe.

We have a report that the winds and the waves have again favored the National cause, by the destruction of the most formidable privateer the rebels have yet put afloat—the *Sumter*. Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 22d of August, state that she went ashore about the 20th on the Island of Trinidad, and had become a total wreck. This intelligence is brought by the bark *Venus*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Curaçoa. The latest previous reports relative to the *Sumter's* movements left her at Surinam on the 20th, where she had been refused permission to replenish her coal-bunkers. There is a probability that the above report in reference to her loss is not reliable.

We receive the gratifying intelligence from Fortress Monroe that the National forces there, both military and naval, are to be increased immediately, in a ratio corresponding to the importance of the position as a basis of offensive operations against the rebels. Gen. WOOL is anxious to follow up the late victory at Hatteras Inlet with other demonstrations equally telling upon the flank of the rebel Army, and it is understood that in a few days a fleet of gunboats will be placed on active duty in Pamlico Sound, to threaten the two hundred miles of coast which it borders, while another blow will be struck at a point already fixed upon which will make the rebellion quake. The greatest concern, it is understood, prevails among the Disunionists at Norfolk and vicinity lest they be attacked in the rear—a contingency now quite likely to arise, and one which they have wholly failed to guard against.

The steamship *Africa*, which has already been announced off Cape Race, arrived at this port about 9 o'clock last night. She left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst. We find in our package no news additional to that already telegraphed from Cape Race, but we reproduce from the London papers various articles of interest, treating upon questions relating to the Southern rebellion. An article from the London *Times*, on the Cotton Supply, and one from the London *News*, on the question of Emancipation as connected with the War, will attract attention, as well as another letter from Dr. RUSSELL to the *Times*.

By the Pony Express, which passed the outer telegraph station, ninety-five miles west of Fort Kearney, on the 6th inst., we have advices from California to the 28th ult. Trade at San Francisco was active, and prices were pretty well sustained. The reported proximity of the privateer *Sumter* to the course of the Aspinwall steamers had created some anxiety among the treasure shippers, notwithstanding which the shipments on the 1st inst. were expected to be heavy. Intense excitement attended the State political canvass. It was believed that the Republican strength would be much increased by Democratic votes, through fear that the Breckinridge faction would otherwise carry the State. There was little doubt, however, that either the Republican or the Union Democratic ticket would command a sufficient vote to defeat the Disunionists. A steamboat disaster occurred on the 25th, on the Sacramento River, by which fifteen persons were killed and a considerable number wounded, some of whom afterwards died. The *J. A. McClelland*, running to Red Bluff, exploded her boilers. Recruiting for the National service was going on briskly.

The Stock Market closed steady yesterday on the Railway Shares, and firm on Government Stocks. To the new 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds the popular subscription at the Sub-Treasury office *was over a million of dollars* ($1,040,000.) Exchange on London 107¾@108 ℔ cent. Money in fair demand at call, at 6 ℔ cent.

Flour, Wheat and Corn continued in brisk demand, yesterday, mainly for export, at firmer rates. A very heavy business was transacted in Sugars, which were advancing; and in Rio Coffee, which was a shade higher. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Whisky, Molasses, Hay, Fish Oils, Tallow, and Common Resin. Hides, Metals, Leads, Spices and Whalebone were quiet. Hops were in request. The freight engagements were rather more extensive.

Favorable Position of Affairs.

The condition of affairs in this country has long been a puzzle to foreigners, but is daily assuming a shape intelligible and exceedingly satisfactory to ourselves. Unlike European Governments, our own has never depended upon standing armies for its maintenance or defence—a vast force to be launched like a thunderbolt, upon an instant notice, against a disquieted or insurgent province or community. Upon the breaking out of the great rebellion, we, for the first time, had to create that which at all times has engrossed the chief attention of other Governments, an immense and efficient army, the most difficult of all human contrivances. This Army, too, was to be directed against those who, a few months ago, were in the relation of citizens and friends. Our unwillingness to embark in such bloody work, lead us to try every expedient to avoid it if possible. This feeling, for a long time, had all the appearance of imbecility, and of the want of anything like a definite purpose or policy. When forced to extreme measures, we had to commence what had been entirely neglected for forty years. Our citizens were wrapped up in peaceful pursuits, which they were suddenly called upon to forego, for the sterner duties of war. It was inevitable that, to the experienced Captains of Europe, we should fall into many blunders, and suffer many mortifying disasters, which alone could train a people so situated to final success. In all this we have been judged by results, rather than by the causes that lead to them, or by the inherent strength we really possess. We have been pronounced effete; broken to pieces; with the whole current of our nationality changed, and have been regarded as people, like those of Poland, about to be blotted out from the list of nations, even before, with the utmost diligence, we could adapt ourselves to our unlooked-for dilemma. We were given up for lost before any event had happened that put us in real peril. Such has been the foreign view of our condition, certainly in most striking contrast to our own. We have never shown, because we have never felt, any trepidation or doubt. It was evident that we had a great task before us, to the execution of which we set ourselves methodically at work, by raising and putting in condition for vigorous operations a vast army and navy. The disasters suffered have only had the effect to pioneer us on to victory. The favorableness of our condition, in the circumstances, has never been paralleled. Suppose England to be divided into two great hostile camps, the rebels holding nearly one-half its territory and menacing its Capital with a vast army—what would be the price of consols? Would people crowd to the public offices to compete for Government stocks at the market rate of money for investment? Consols ranged only a little above fifty per cent. for more than twenty years when England was engaged in foreign wars only. The securities of this country are nearly at par with 150,000 or 200,000 rebels in arms in the sight of Washington. At the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in this City, the people took, yesterday, $1,050,000 of the new Government loan. This is outside the action of the Banks. Five hundred such offices are to be immediately opened, at which the whole available capital of the country, if need be, will be proffered to the Government, not out of a sentiment of patriotism, but as a pure business transaction.

The spirit and temper of the people is in strict harmony with this extraordinary spectacle. New-York was never more hopeful or cheerful than to-day, and never more confident of the future. Business is everywhere reviving. Our factories are calling back their operatives. Our highways groan under the burden of a commerce in the products of the soil unprecedented in amount. Our exports vastly exceed those of any previous period. Everyone feels that we have touched bottom; that we have seen the worst, and that, should the seceding States hereafter cease to exist, every subsequent day would show an improvement upon the past.

All this confidence, and cheerfulness, and action, is not an evidence of false security, but of genuine strength. No more real apprehension is felt to-day about the suppression of the rebellion, than there would be of a riot in one of our Wards. It may cost two or three hundred millions, but this is nothing. We have the money on call, and better than all, we have the industries of 22,000,000 of people, as free and productive as they ever were. The war has all the characteristics of a foreign war, without any of its dangers. The South is now a citadel of vast extent, around which our lines are daily closer and closer drawn. All the rebels can hope is to raise barely enough to support life; they must be fast getting out of everything else, even munitions of war. They have lost all the prestige gained at Bull Run, and must speedily win another victory or be utterly demoralized. We have, in our preparations alone, recovered all the prestige we lost. Every day that passes without a fight adds to it, because it is additional evidence of the completeness of our preparations. We know we are four to one of the rebels in number, and ten to one measured by any standard that gives strength to a people or an army. We are going to take our own time in which to renew the contest. We understand well our position. The cheerfulness everywhere visible is only the consciousness of our growing strength. Our trials will teach us some new and useful lessons, but the most valuable of these will be the proof, that in the end a free is the strongest of all Governments, because founded in the affections of the people, who will contribute ten-fold more liberally in men and money, for their defence, than those of other countries, who are seldom found in sympathy with, but often in hostile relations to their rulers. If foreigners desire to understand, they should mingle among, and study our institutions. We shall soon give them an intelligible lesson.

Our State Election.

New-York will express her sentiments on the rebellion in a very explicit and unmistakable manner, at the November election. The attempt of the Democratic Party leaders to thrust upon the people the exploded party issues of the past, for the purpose of aiding the rebels in dividing the Union, has met with a deserved rebuke. The people, without regard to party, have put in nomination an anti-rebellion ticket, which will be elected by more than a hundred thousand majority.

The Republican Party, at the very outset of the State canvass, made a formal proposition to lay aside all party issues—to forget all party differences, and to demand a vote of the people on the single question of a vigorous, determined and effective prosecution of the war. The Democrats rejected it,—but the people, themselves, took it up. They rallied *en masse* at Syracuse, and throwing to the winds all past divisions, demanded of the Government the utmost energy and vigor in the use of the enormous resources placed at its command for the suppression of this great rebellion. The People's Convention, as it was styled, made up of men of all parties, acting solely as citizens, and without regard to their party relations, took the initiative, and put in nomination a full list of candidates for State officers, without consulting the Republican Convention in any way. The latter, with a magnanimous disregard of what might justly have been deemed a slight, adopted the ticket, and, with the exception of a single name, made it their own. They adopted an address, which condenses into a few brief sentences the whole meaning of the coming canvass, making everything else subordinate to the great issue which divides the nation.

Nothing could indicate more decisively the character of this movement than the fact that DANIEL S. DICKINSON is the most prominent nominee of those concerned in it. Known all his life as an ardent Democrat,—conspicuous always, even among the men of his own party, as a zealous champion of the constitutional rights of the Southern States, he has been equally conspicuous, since those States made war on the Union, in demanding the most resolute action in resisting their assault. No voice has rung louder or clearer than his, in proclaiming the absolute and paramount duty of suppressing this rebellion,—whatever it may cost,—not for our own sakes alone, but for the sake of our posterity, of constitutional liberty on this Continent, and of human rights throughout the world. The people have responded to his eloquent and enthusiastic demand. They have imitated his noble example in discarding the bonds of party, and have made him the fitting leader in this great crusade. The remainder of the ticket is commended to public favor by the high-toned character of the names it embraces, and the confidence universally felt in their integrity and patriotism.

The Democratic Party has made a fatal mistake in committing its future fate to the result of such a contest as its leaders have invoked. In spite of all their protestations, it is impossible not to see that they stand before the country as the actual allies of the Secessionists of the South. Their demand for peace is simply a demand that the rebellion shall not be crushed,—that those who assail the Union shall not be resisted. It means this, or it means nothing,—for the War which they denounce has no other end than the preservation of the Union from those who would destroy it. The people detect this purpose beneath all the flimsy pretexts by which they strive to conceal it. And they will fix upon it the brand of their blasting condemnation. The leaders of this movement will find that they cannot falter with the patriotic impulses of the people. Their pretexts are no more plausible than those by which the Tories of the Revolution sought to hide their treason, or the Federalists of 1812 their sympathy with those who were at war with their country. And in their case, as in that of both their predecessors, they will find that this demonstration of hostility to the patriotism of the nation will end in their political destruction.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CITY POLITICS.—A preliminary meeting of prominent merchants and business men, without distinction of party, was held in the large dining-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening, to institute steps for a grand Union movement of the People at the coming election, by which it is designed to wrest the City Government from the control of the corrupt politicians, party hacks, and spoilsmen, who have so long ruled, and so nearly ruined, the metropolis. The movement originated with the better class of our citizens, who have heretofore taken no prominent part in City politics—partly from disinclination, and partly from the apparent hopelessness of effecting any reform—but who are now satisfied that the time has arrived when the People, beholding the ruin brought upon our National Government by party spirit and political corruption, may be induced to discard the one and denounce the other, while they unite in rescuing our City Government from a similar fate. It is designed to place men in nomination for the various City offices without reference to their past party antecedents, and with sole reference to their known capability, honesty, and worth. Several thousand of our most prominent, substantial, and trustworthy citizens have already given their signatures to the movement, and hundreds of new names are daily being added. The meeting last evening was a preliminary one for consultation only, but a mass meeting will soon be called, when all our citizens who desire an honest and economical City Government, will have an opportunity to identify themselves with the movement.

The Situation in Virginia.

Notwithstanding the diagrams of one of our morning cotemporaries, showing the exact disposition of the entire rebel Army, as well as that of our own, there are very serious doubts as to the whereabouts of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and the main body of his troops. That they have left Manassas has been ascertained by the military authorities at Washington. But whether they have gone Southward, or Northward, or Westward, has not been discovered; and may, perhaps, only be learned when they appear in full force at an unexpected point. It is gratifying, however, to know that the disposition of our forces is such that a surprise at any point is out of the question; and that so perfect are our communications and preparations, it will be possible, in a few hours, to transport an adequate force to any portion of our extended lines where the enemy may choose to make his attack.

It is not advisable at a time when the critical battle of the contest may be fought at any moment, to disclose such knowledge as we may possess of the relative strength and position of the combatants. The journal already referred to has not deviated from this principle, inasmuch as the information it professes to give is without the slightest claims to authenticy. There are considerations, however, in regard to which there can be no doubt as to the propriety of discussion. We know, for instance, that the insurgent army must fight promptly, or drop to pieces. Its insufficient supplies, if nothing else, would compel this resort. But there is also the impatient and insubordinate temper of the men, who came to the ranks freely on the strength of pledges that the war should be short, brilliant and triumphant, and who threaten to disband and go homeward if they are not led into active service. The departure of a Mississippi regiment, which came to Virginia with a prodigious reputation for fighting qualities, and ferocious intentions, is probably an indication of a disposition pervading the entire army. But beyond this, the inauguration of the system of counter-irritation, through which a series of well-directed attacks upon the coast of the insurgent States, must strike terror throughout the entire South, will create a sense of uneasiness and discontent which, without the tonic of a successful battle, must dissipate the main strength of the army. Nothing is more probable than the statement that ten North Carolina regiments have been recalled in consequence of the affair at Hatteras Inlet. The fact would be perfectly normal and reasonable; and its repetition may be expected as such blows are repeated. To anticipate these attacks at the very foundation of the rebel strength, the main issue of the conflict must be settled at once, or lost forever; and hence chiefly the necessity which must impel BEAUREGARD to do his fighting immediately.

But where will the assault be made? So complete are the defences drawn across from Alexandria to a distance above the Chain Bridge; so thorough their armament, and so numerous and well-disciplined the force behind them, that all idea of a principal attack anywhere in that quarter has been dismissed by our Generals. A feigned attack there will be important, simply as indicating a more serious and simultaneous movement elsewhere. The locality of that "elsewhere" is the turning point of the war. Two suppositions are understood to have obtained a certain degree of credence at Washington. Gen. BEAUREGARD may have passed through Manassas Gap, with a design of crossing the Potomac in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and raising the flag of insurrection, overwhelm the force of Gen. Banks, and moving forward cut off communication between Baltimore and Washington. This would be nothing more than the redemption of pledges made to the Maryland Secessionists, who, when they adjourned the Legislature to meet on the 17th inst., had solemn assurances that the Southern Army would be on hand at that time to protect their deliberations. A less probable theory is that the Rappahanock and Aquia Creek are thronged with launches, destined to convey a large body of troops across the Potomac, the transit being protected by the powerful batteries which extend for five miles along the river below the mouth of Aquia Creek. Such strategy, it is thought, would place Washington, imperfectly defended as it is supposed to be, at the mercy of the rebels, who would be able to make a formidable attack at once in front and rear. It may be proper, however, to say, that any such attempt would be founded upon defective information. Provision for such a contingency has not been omitted from the recent conduct of military matters at the Capital; and, in fact, it is infinitely more probable that the batteries at Aquia Creek are destined to cooperate with a rebel occupation of Maryland in surrounding Washington, and cutting off its communications with the North by land and sea, than that they are merely to protect an Army in landing on the opposite shore.

Assuming, therefore, that the rebels must have a battle, or perish of inaction, these considerations may assist in judging of its probable whereabouts and character. Its result, we have now good reason to believe, cannot be otherwise than favorable to the arms of the Government.

FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS.—In another column we give place to a general order issued by Commodore STRINGHAM, the Flag Officer of the East India Squadron, upon the arrival of the news that civil war had broken out in America, and that Fort Sumter had been taken. The Commodore recognizes the existence of conflicting views and sympathies among the officers of his fleet; and wisely recommends the avoidance of discussion, and the calm fulfillment of all duties in obedience to superior authority. He reminds officers and men of the solemn obligation of their oath of allegiance, adding:

"I charge all Commanders and other officers to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism and subordination, and to be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all such as are placed under their command. The honor of the nation, of the *flag*, under which many of us have served from boyhood, our own honor and good name require now, if ever, that we suffer *No* blot upon the character of our country while the flag of the Union is in our keeping."

When we recollect that Commodore STRINGLING is a native of South Carolina; that all his local associations and connections are with that State, we may justly feel surprise and pleasure at such language. How striking the contrast between such fidelity and the treason of TATNALL, his predecessor, of INGRAHAM, and MAFFITT. Orders have gone out to China which will relieve Commodore STRINGLING of his command; but had the Government been able to believe one South Carolinian could be found true to honor and his flag, the order might have been withheld.

Decline of Party Spirit.

Among the results of the present war is the disintegration of political parties all over the country. Party platforms, differences on questions of governmental policy belonging to the past, have all been swept away by the rush of events, or buried beneath the living issues of the present. Party rallying cries have lost their potency; party discipline has ceased to be regarded. Nobody talks about the "Chicago platform." Nobody thinks of the Baltimore resolutions. "Popular Sovereignty" and "Slavery expansion" have ceased to be discussed. Whether a citizen was last year a Democrat, a Republican, a Union conservative, is no longer a subject of thought or inquiry. The practical question is: What are his opinions Now—to-day, on the subject of the crisis through which the country is passing? and where does he stand in reference to an uncompromising and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the Union shall be reinstated in its length and breadth, and the Constitution vindicated in all its sanctions? Such are now the tests of political orthodoxy, and they are rapidly relaxing the cohesiveness of political organizations. Men of all parties and of every subdivision of party are standing side by side in the ranks of the Army, periling their lives in defence of the country without inquiry as to the political faith of either, and the people seeing this, ask why those who remain at home should not go to the polls together as the soldiers go to the war, and vote as the soldiers fight, for the preservation of the Union, without reference to past political associations or sympathies. Loyalty to the Constitution is everywhere acknowledged as of infinitely higher obligation than fealty to party. Though ancient leaders may attempt to stem the current thus setting in towards the demolition of political organizations, yet they are swept away by the resistless rush. "Who cares for party now, when the Constitution is in danger, and the Union imperiled? The question whether we have a country or not, is the first in order. Let us settle that, and we will talk about party afterwards." Such is the response to the appeals of party leaders, and it comes up from the patriotic millions all over the North. The strifes of the factions are awed into quietude by the majesty of the popular movement. Partisan hates are stifled by its power. Inspired by a love of country, men of all shades of opinion on the issues of former days fraternize earnestly, in view of the stern and practical issues of these perilous times.

Whatever errors the people may commit—however they may be misled or deceived by demagogues and tricksters—there is that in this great popular movement which commands our admiration. It shows that the great heart of the nation is sound—that the people are right—that their patriotism is not a mere sentiment, a momentary enthusiasm, but a deep, permanent, organic principle. They have measured the burthens which this war has rendered it necessary that they should bear. They have contemplated the taxation which is made inevitable by its continuance. They have fathomed the depression of trade and the sufferings of commerce—but they have measured and weighed the value of the Union. They have estimated the blessings of the Constitution, and the influence for good of the great American Republic upon the future of this country, and of the world, and have calmly resolved that they shall be preserved. If to that it shall be necessary to pass through years of privation and suffering, they will do so in patient endurance and courageous faith. If it shall be necessary to break to pieces old political organizations, they will do that. If it shall be necessary to repudiate party usages, and rebel against party discipline, to swing loose from long-cherished political associations and reject political leaderships, that also they will do. The great object to be achieved is the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and they will trample over whatever may stand in the way of the accomplishment of this purpose.

COMMODORE STEWART.—A City journal gives currency to a story about Commodore STEWART, which does infinite injustice to the most loyal and gallant of officers. The Commodore is represented as having been a passenger on board the *Canada* on its recent voyage from Liverpool; and as having announced his intention to go at once to the South, and take a commission in the rebel navy, having boasted that he had shipped 250,000 muskets from Europe to the insurgents, one-half of which had reached them. The statement proceeds to say that both the Commodore and his wife are Southerners, owning vast estates in the Southern Confederation. Hence their violent affection for treason.

Commodore STEWART, it is hardly necessary to say, has been confined for a long time to his residence in New-Jersey by illness added to the infirmities of very advanced age; a native of Pennsylvania, and neither by marriage nor otherwise is connected with the South. It is also well understood that his sentiments are strongly on the side of law and order, and the energetic prosecution of the war. *If slander must be indulged at the expense of loyal and faithful men, a veteran who has proved his devotion by sixty-three years of unfaltering fidelity to the Union and the flag, might be permitted to escape.*

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—We present this morning very favorable news from Western Virginia and Missouri. In Virginia, Gen. ROSECRANS' column, about which much apprehension has been felt, has encountered and routed the great thief of the rebels, Gen. FLOYD, capturing his tents, camp equipage, and personal effects of FLOYD and his officers. The route was complete, and not only relieves all fear as to the safety of ROSECRANS, but clears Western Virginia of rebels. The moral effect of this victory will be most excellent, and proves Gen. McCLELLAN'S declaration that we have suffered our last defeat, was not a vain boast. In Missouri, the Government troops are rapidly dispersing the bands of marauding rebels, and will soon drive them from the State. New expeditions are being fitted out from Fortress Monroe, encouraged by the brilliant result of the Hatteras expedition. From Gen. McCLELLAN'S command no news is good news, as every day adds to his strength and preparations for an advance.

CALIFORNIA.

Mercantile Intelligence—Political Movements—Enlistments—Steamboat Explosion.

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, 95 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Sept. 6, via OMAHA, N. T., and DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sep. 10.

The California Pony Express arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Arrived, Aug. 24, ship *David Crockett*, New-York; 25th, *Charger* and *Pocahontas*, Boston; bark *Evangeline*, New-Castle; 26th, ships *Noonday*, *Galatia* and *Phantom*, New-York; 27th, ship *Richard the Third*, Greenock; schooner *Page*, 35 days from Tahiti.

Spoken, July 9, lat. 20°, long. 2°, the whale-bark *Sappho*, COFFIN, of New-Bedford, 14 months out, with 340 bbls. sperm oil. All on board well.

By the *Page*, we have the following report of the *Matthew Luce*, at Tahiti: Spoken, May 27, lat. 24° south, lon. 120° 40' west, ship *Alfred Gibbs*, NICKERS, of New-Bedford, 730 bbls. sperm oil. June 4, lat. 42° south, lon. 122.06° west, bark *Pacific*, SMITH, of New-Bedford, 800 bbls. sperm oil. June 5, lat. 56° north, lon. 121° 36' west, bark *Addison*, PIERCE, of New-Bedford, nothing since leaving Paita. June 8, lat. 4° north, long. 121° 15' west, bark *Sunbeam*, GOODRICH, of New-Bedford; nothing since leaving Paita. June 14, lat. 34° south, long. 122° 05', *Joseph Grinnell*, THOMAS, of New-Bedford, 1,350 bbls. sperm oil.

The *Joseph Grinnell* reports the bark *Mary and Susan*, HOWLAND, of New-Bedford, with 500 bbls. of sperm oil; ship *Columbus*, E. O. LUCE, of New-Bedford, 950 bbls. sperm oil. Heard from, June 14, bark *Maria*, 750 bbls sperm oil; *Golconda*, GREEN, 500 bbls. sperm oil since leaving Paita.

Sailed from San Francisco, 24th, steamer *Panama*, Mazatlan; 25th, steamer *Santa Cruz*, Shanghai; ship *Twilight*, New-York; bark *Otta*, Manilla.

Trade has been rather active than otherwise. Since the arrival of several clippers, prices have been generally pretty well sustained. 1,000 boxes Thorn's Candles sold to-day at 18¼c. Clear Pork has advanced. Crushed Sugars, 12½c. Nails, $3 75. Domestic Spirits of all kinds have a declining tendency. East Boston Syrup, 60c.

Some anxiety has been felt about the safety of treasure shipments since receiving advices *vid* Panama of the proximity of the privateer *Sumter* to the steamship route between Aspinwall and New-York. Still, the shipments by the steamer of the 1st will probably be heavy.

The enlistment of soldiers throughout the State is progressing satisfactorily to the military authorities.

The people generally are showing great liberality in subscribing money to aid in the work.

The excitement attending the political canvass grows more intense as election day draws nigh.

The alarm which timid people have felt lest probably the Breckinridge Democratic ticket may be elected tends to increase the Republican strength. The probability is, however, that each of the Union tickets, the Republican and Union Democratic, will receive a larger vote than the Breckinridge ticket.

A terrible steamboat disaster occurred on the 25th inst., on the Sacramento River, above the city. The *J. A. McClelland*, an independent steamer running to Red Bluff, exploded, killing fifteen certainly, and probably many more of the passengers. Twelve were scalded, some of whom have since died. Among the victims are Capt. WEBSTER, Z. GARDNER, C. S. HOWELL, JOSEPH ACCIJA and JAMES MORROW, of Sacramento.

D. D. COLBIN has accepted the Colonelcy of the cavalry regiment to be raised in California.

Senator NESMITH, who arrived from Washington in the steamer on Saturday, has addressed the Union people of California, urging them to discourage party organizations, and vote for the Union Democratic candidate for Governor. Otherwise he fears that the Breckinridge Party may carry the State.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Echo*, a French paper, writes from San Diego on the 15th inst., that a considerable body of emigrants coming from Texas have taken the route of El Paso, with the view of settling on the shores of the Pacific. Their wagons are said to be under way. This movement is said to be due to the desperate condition of TEXAS, consequent upon the troubles which agitate the nation.

Postal Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

In future, the single rate of postage on prepaid letters posted in the United States, and addressed to Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, Strelitz, Oldenburg, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Lubeck, Hamburg or Bremen, and forwarded in the Prussian closed mail, will be reduced to twenty-eight cents. All unpaid letters, to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and all prepaid letters addressed to any other German State than those above mentioned, will continue to be charged with the existing rate of thirty cents.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite arrived here last evening. He was met by the Mayor and a party of French Canadian gentlemen, and escorted to Donegana's Hotel, where the crowd assembled and cheered the Prince, who made a short speech in French, returning his thanks. He and his party visit the principal objects of interest to-day, and leave for Quebec to-night.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Sept. 12.

One hundred and ninety-five towns, casting two-thirds of the aggregate vote of the State, give WASHBURNE, Republican, 39,665; JAMESON, Union, 15,178; DANA, Peace Democrat, 12,140. Majority for WASHBURNE, 12,347, against 12,972 in the same towns last year.

Fire at Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Late last night the car-house of the Concord Railroad, containing several passenger cars, together with the paint-shop and car-house of the Northern Railroad, containing one locomotive, and other property, was destroyed by fire. Fully insured.

Destruction of the Nahant Hotel.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Nahant Hotel, which has been vacant the present season, caught fire at 11 o'clock last night, and in two hours was totally destroyed. The source of the fire is unknown. Estimated loss $100,000. Insurance $70,000.

Death of Ex-Governor Briggs.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Ex-Gov. GEORGE P. BRIGGS, who was wounded in the face and neck about a week ago by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun, died this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Sad Case of Drowning.

STOCKBRIDGE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Two little girls, one aged 3 and the other 5 years, daughters of a Mr. LANDERS, of Lee, were drowned in that town to-day. The youngest fell into Laurel Lake and the other attempted to rescue her, when they both went down.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

An Explanatory Letter from Dr. Russell.

Increased Exertions for a Supply of Cotton from India.

THE REBELLION AND EMANCIPATION.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON BRITISH TRADE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st ult., and from Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived here last night. Her news has been previously telegraphed from Cape Race.

Although the different papers in the Prince are dated from the steamer's arrival at Quarantine at about 10 o'clock P. M., she was boarded by the [illegible] Gen. Sanford, having on board the Surveyor (Mr. Arnaud) of the Port and his Deputies, who paid their respects to the Prince and extended to him all facilities on the part of the Government. Before boarding, the Surveyor's cutter saluted the Prince by firing her guns.

The Paris *Pays* says that the interview between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia will not take place until after the latter's coronation.

The return of Gen. GOYON from Rome was again spoken of in Paris.

Lord CLYDE was expected to visit the camp at Chalons.

Among other *on dits* in Paris, was one to the effect that, on the occasion of the Emperor's approaching visit to Bordeaux, a speech may be expected from him calculated to remove any fears entertained of warlike intentions on the part of His Majesty.

The Imperial Court, on the 29th, delivered judgment in the affair of M. MIRES. The Court expunged from the former judgment the charge of fraud, and also the charge of fraudulently appropriating 21,247 shares of the Caisse des Chemin de Fer, because M. MIRES told them in time. As regards the other charges, the Court concurred in the views of the former Judges; and as the acts on which these charges were founded had been frequently repeated by M. MIRES, and had caused great scandal and enormous loss to private individuals, they affirmed the sentence already pronounced. M. MIRES was moreover condemned in the costs of the appeal. As regards the appeal of Count SIMEON, the decision of the first Judges was confirmed.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 31st publishes a decree extending the provisions of the decree of 13th of February, 1861, to woolen piece goods, and those containing a cotton, silk and hair.

There has been published a circular note, addressed by Baron RICASOLI to the Diplomatic Agents of Italy abroad, explaining the state of affairs in the Neapolitan Provinces, and replying to those who counsel him to renounce the Union, "That the Italian nation is constituted, and that all that is Italy belongs to it." Baron RICASOLI, in explaining the state of affairs in the Neapolitan Provinces, compares the present troubles to those which occurred in France, England and Spain at different periods of transition. He declares the movement in Naples to be in no way a political one, but an affair of brigandage and pillage. Of the fifteen Neapolitan Provinces, he says, five only—namely, those which are near to the Papal frontier—are given up to brigandage. He then gives a history of the brigandage which at different periods has desolated the Kingdom of Naples. He speaks in severe terms of the former Neapolitan Army, which, although composed of 180,000 soldiers, well armed and equipped, fell back before a handful of heroes, and who since have abandoned themselves to brigandage, sometimes carrying the Bourbon flag, which they have dishonored by not defending, as they now dishonor it by making it the emblem of assassination and rapine. Baron RICASOLI regrets to state that Neapolitan brigandage is the hope of the European reactionary party, which has placed its citadel in Rome. The Ex-King of Naples coins money at Rome for the payment of the brigands. Peter's pence serve to enroll brigands in all parts of Europe. Their arms and ammunition come from Rome. The late perquisitions and arrests made by the French troops leave no doubt on the subject. The connivance of the Court of Rome with the Neapolitan brigandage is evident. Baron RICASOLI hopes that these facts will furnish a powerful argument, and will demonstrate that the temporal power is not only condemned by the irresistible logic of national unity, but is become incompatible with the civilization of mankind, which cannot tolerate acts of brigandage to be perpetrated in the very centre of the Catholic Church, with the connivance and encouragement of the Ministers of him who represents God on earth. He concludes as follows:

"Rome, by advancing on this path, compromises her religious interests without saving her worldly interests. This universal conviction will materially assist the Italian Government in the task, which it cannot decline—namely, to render to Italy, and, at the same time, to restore to the Church, liberty and dignity."

It is stated that Cardinal ANTONELLI was preparing an answer to this circular.

The arrival of the Brazilian mail at Lisbon was briefly announced by the *North Briton*. The dates from Rio are to Aug. 8. There is no political news. Coffee was quoted at 5,600@5,800 reis for good firsts. The shipments since the previous mail had been 122,930 bags, and the stock on hand was 150,000 bags. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 24⅜@¼.

At Pernambuco, Sugar was selling at 3,800@4,000 reis.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Another Letter from Dr. Russell to the London Times.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

AUGUST 16.

There are two kinds of news which military men can learn from newspapers—that which is gleamed by analysis of the contents, the value of which depends on the materials and the skill of the operator; and direct intelligence, the worth of which is in proportion to its correctness. To tell a General that a work is well built, is like acquainting him that Troy was strong. To tell him that such a regiment is in such a place, trivial as it seems, may be of immense use to him if he knows how the divisions and brigades of his enemy are composed. A fort differs from an earthwork as much as an iron-plated frigate from the Trojan horse. But in its way the horse may be made the ruin of Troy. If I were to state that a fort contained so many guns, and that they bore on such and such points, I might lead my military friend into a fatal error, if I did not inform him that there was a ditch with 12 feet of water in it outside. If the position of the magazines were indicated to an investing force, it would be worth much more than the knowledge of the calibres of the guns, which are soon ascertained by tangible proofs. There are hundreds of points of this kind on which ignorance requires to be informed as to worth and uselessness. It is necessary to say so, because an outcry has come from the South, I hear, against me for communicating to the enemy—*i. e.*, the North—intelligence which I was enabled to acquire in my capacity as a neutral. Now, let me say, that though I was a neutral I was the special correspondent of a newspaper published a long way off, and that I distinctly stated to every officer whose command I visited, on both sides, that I was going to publish so much of what I saw as appeared to me likely to interest the readers of the journal I represented. I went so far as to say to more than one, "Mind! what I write will come back in a month or six weeks." I saw everything, but I was far from publishing everything. I did more than could have been expected from me, for I did not enter upon details, which would have been far more injurious to the Southerners than the general statements I made in reference to the condition and position of their men and batteries. When I set out to visit the South from Washington hostilities had not commenced, but I felt they were coming, and it appeared to me desirable to visit the South before the hot weather physically set in, and, above all, before the hotter weather politically, which I apprehended, came upon me. It was obvious that, with the coasts blockaded and mails cut off, it would have been of little use for your correspondent to have been in the South, unless he had adopted the ingenious expedient of the representative of one of your cotemporaries, and published his letters in a local paper before he sent them to London. I made my tour in the South as a neutral, but those who met me will do me the justice to admit that I never concealed my opinions, or simulated those which I did not feel, as my letters afterwards could have shown. I may claim for myself the credit of having spoken boldly and openly to all men—more social relations which I held with men who were sociably all I could wish, and whose kindness and courtesy—nay, more, whose actual friendship—I shall always remember. And all that time I was undergoing the savage censure of the Northern papers, because I went to the South at all, and saw with my own eyes what they could not see, and did not take all their myths as Gospel! Very soon after I arrived at Washington, I was invited to the house of a Cabinet Minister, when I met a very energetic officer of the Naval Department, who asked me point blank, "In what state are their works at Memphis and Randolph?" I replied, "I cannot answer you, Sir. I visited the works as a neutral, and as the correspondent of a neutral newspaper in a foreign country, I have communicated all I think proper to state on the subject." Now, at that very moment my letter was on its way to the *Times*, but though I made use of considerable detail in describing Gen. PILLOW's works, I abstained from much which was learnt in confidence, just as I refrained in the very same letter from stating many matters relating to Cairo. For instance, Gen. PILLOW told me in confidence he had ordered a chain cable from New-Orleans to stretch across the Mississippi so as to bring up any steamers under his batteries, and possibly to sink them, but, as I did not see the cable, I did not think it right to mention the circumstance, any more than I did Mr. BUCHANAN's views as to the law of blockade, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' private remarks, or the little matters which are made known to the man, and not to the newspaper correspondent. Now, it must be remembered that all I wrote to England from the South was new; it was intelligence no Northern papers could give; it was notorious that I intended to send it to England. At that time direct intelligence flooded the land with light from the North, and any man could learn how many regiments had arrived at Washington, how many guns had been put in position or in the field, as clearly as he knew what Mrs. LINCOLN said when she was buying a set of china in New-York, or of what pattern the said set was. For all the American world I preserved unbroken silence as to what I saw in the South; till my letters came back no one knew what I had seen.

If any man living can prove that before I left New-York I had expressed anything but wonder at the apathy and calm which existed there when my visit took place, or that before I visited the South, or when I was there, I ever said a word in approbation of Slavery, or expressed any opinion on either side in opposition to that which appears rather as a record of impressions than as an opinion from day to day as I passed through the country, then I submit to the necessary loss of the confidence you have placed in me and which you have obtained for me in this country. This is no light matter. The character of a newspaper correspondent may not be of so much worth in America to himself or to the journal he represents that so much type should be used in its vindication, but I am sure you will feel it is due to the paper I represent, and to him who here represents it, to say so much in reply to scandalous accusations and to imputations disgraceful only to those who use them, which have been freely used against me. If, as I had occasion to say once before, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Lawton, Col. Hardee, Gen. Herbert, Gen. Bragg, Mr. Walker, (the Secretary of War for the Confederate States,) Gen. Pillow on the one side, or Gen. Prentiss, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Scott, or Mr. Secretary Cameron on the other, can accuse me of breach of faith, it will be time for me to show I have never betrayed any confidence or forfeited the claims to trustworthiness which the correspondents of the *Times* have gained in the Crimea, India and Italy. I had no theories to maintain, no prejudices to justify. I neither believed that the United States represented the perfection of government or that it was the *coup manqué* of mankind in self-government. I did not think that Slavery was the unforgivable sin, or that it was the reproduction of the system under which the Fathers of the Primeval World administered their patriarchal rules. As things seemed to me, so I sought to describe them. The husk might be too thick for me to penetrate, but at least I could say what, as it appeared to me, were its color, shape, substance, and nature. Because New-York burst into a frenzy when Sumter was attacked, my letter describing its apathy was denounced with acrimony on *ex post facto* grounds; because I expressed my belief that the Union, as it had been, was gone forever, I was called a shallow observer by writers who are now declaring that, unless the will of the people of eleven States is put to the sword, the Union is lost; because I depicted, or tried to depict, Slavery as I found it to my senses—a cruel, cold, deadly ingratitude to God—and the plantation system as an organized outrage upon human nature, I have been styled a spy, a traitor, (and the Lord knows what besides, because the Southern journals do not circulate here,) and it is asserted I concealed or changed my opinions. "*Contempsi Catilinæ gladios, non pertimescam tuos!*" I shall say no more, nor shall anything tempt me again to make any rejoinder to the attacks which may, and no doubt will, be made upon me, and of the willful malice and persistent falsity of which I have already satisfied my own mind unreluctantly.

There is no military movement here, but there is a good deal of discontent among the soldiery. The cause alleged for the mutiny of the Seventy-ninth (Scotch) New-York Regiment was their repugnance to serve under Mr. DANIEL SICKLES. As I am told, the President accepted the services of the Sickles Brigade under the idea that Mr. SICKLES had been made a Brigadier-General of the State Militia by the Government of the State of New-York, The Governor, however, refused to sign the commission of that gentleman, who is, therefore, without any proper authority to command. The scruples of the Scotch were, however, moral rather than military. Gen. MCCLELLAN met the crisis with great vigor, and has given a proof that he is not to be trifled with, which must produce a good effect on the Army generally. The men have really nothing to complain of—for they are well fed, and now they are well paid—except of their own acts in selecting improper officers. They expect manna from Heaven. Certainly they demand ice, water, milk and such luxuries under circumstances, quite exceptional, which would make a British grenadier or a French *fantassin* be thankful for bread, beef and mutton.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SUPPLY.

From the London Times.

"Coming events," it is said, "cast their shadows before them;" but, as the interpreters of prophecy tell us, the shadow is seldom understood till the event. The shadow has one force, the event another. It so happens that for the last twenty years we have all been darkly hinting at the possible failure of the cotton crop, and its momentous consequences on British industry and prosperity. Perhaps it might come in the course of nature by frost or the worm. Perhaps it might come by the sudden self-emancipation of the slaves. Perhaps we might be at war with the Americans, and fighting with closed custom-houses. Perhaps the New-Englanders might one day fulfil their oft-repeated threat of taking up all the cotton wool and working it themselves, so as to do without us altogether. All the pamphlets and speeches about the cultivation of cotton in India have begun, as a matter of course, with some sinister auguries of this sort, but as time continued to baffle them, it was hoped that the prophets of ill would still prophesy in vain. In justice, however, to the British public, it must be said that the probable stoppage of the cotton supply had become one of their fixed ideas and a recognized motive of legislation. It has told on Indian railways and on Indian measures. But in the numerous conjectures made as to the probable form of this Cotton failure, which was so certain to come, we cannot remember that this precise form was once suggested. The event has distanced human ingenuity. Nobody imagined that in the year 1861 we should see the Northern and Southern States of America engaged in a war so fierce and implacable that they ran the risk of all suffering or inconvenience so long as they could inflict so much on one another. It is quite evident that by not disposing of the Cotton crop the Southerners must lose one of their chief sources of wealth and of public revenue: and it is equally evident that the Northern States must suffer as much. An elaborate and stringent tariff proves how much they depend upon Customs, but the instant they hinder exports they strike a blow at their imports. The policy of both sides, therefore, in regard to the Cotton crop is simply suicidal. Such is the actual shape of the calamity which our prophets and wise men have been so long boggling at, as it loomed indistinctly through the haze of the New World. Of course, they will boast that they saw it coming, and of course the world will reply, "It was not *that* you led us to expect."

But, now that the calamity has come and stares us in the face, how are we to deal with it? In the first place, will the Americans really be able to keep their cotton at home, and prevent it from finding its way to its old consumers by one channel or another? War has always proved an ill match for trade, which is much the more prompt, ingenious and versatile of the two. NAPOLEON could never exclude us from the markets of the continent, though he occupied it with his legions and kept watch himself at our very doors. Tariffs and blockades only give a premium and occasion to the smuggler, and, if the war were only safe to last, we can imagine no surer way of making a fortune than setting about to baffle its Custom-houses and its cruisers. It is needless to ask how the thing will be done, for done it will be; and the only consequence will be a somewhat diminished supply, a somewhat higher price, and a proportionate stimulus to the Indian and West African cotton-growers. This, however, only goes to show that the calamity will be one of degree. The war has raised the price of cotton very considerably, and so far tells on our manufactures, and all the dependent classes and interests. What are they to do? The millowners, it is said, generally intend to meet the present emergency by not "lighting up" this next winter; and, meanwhile, capitalists are emphatically invited to maintain the price of cotton by holding or buying it; though the fact of such invitation being given is at least suspicious, as capitalists are commonly keen-sighted enough when an investment is in question. The consumption and export, thus far, are little less than they were last year, and all goes on very much as usual. This may only be another proof of the blindness of those best qualified to interpret the signs of the times. When we hear, as we do, year after year and day after day, of great mercantile houses breaking down suddenly under the pressure of political causes long in operation, and still longer anticipated, we can only suppose that commerce runs in a current that cannot be easily changed or disturbed, or that the routine of business does not teach men a large view of causes and consequences. Immense failures, comprising respectable and old-established houses, with correspondents all over the world, prove undeniably that we are not to go to the ordinary London counting-house for any insight into the future, be that future ever so near, and its import ever so disastrous. When prophecy fails, as it has done in this instance, and still does, we can only think it the wisest course to take the safest side. As was pointed out by a correspondent in our City Article of Wednesday, there never was a time when we were better prepared for such an emergency, and when the events on the other side so entirely agreed with our own present convenience. The supply and the consumption of the last two years have been unexampled. All the markets are glutted with cotton goods. We are expecting an immense increase from India, and the extraordinary step of the detention of the next year's cotton crop in the United States need have no other effect than to reduce our consumption for one year to two-thirds of the late average. With one year's notice, it is considered we may easily make ourselves safe for the future.

The great fact we have to deal with is one independent of tariffs, of blockades, of combinations among merchants or manufacturers, and of every artifice for stemming or meeting the tide of calamity. It is the great fact of the war itself. That war must employ, on both sides together, at least half a million men. There is not far from that number already under arms, and the cry is continually for more men. The apology for every reverse is the want of reserves to relieve the long-engaged, to protect the guns, to save the position from being outflanked, and to keep up the numbers to the programme. Battles to decide the future of a whole continent, and to figure, as New-York papers vainly boasted, among the decisive victories of the world, are not to be fought with a division of 20,000 men. Dominion is not so easy; glory is not so cheap. The Americans have to screw up their scale of ideas much higher than this. How they are to raise the men and the money is another question, but the men must be raised, and, if the eloquence of the New-York journals is worth the villainous paper upon which it is printed, the men will be raised, and we shall see every man capable of bearing arms responding to the call. But all that will be so much strength and so many hands taken away from all the reproductive industries of America, from cotton, sugar and tobacco among the rest. Where the disarrangement of labor will stop it is not easy to say. England and the neighboring countries of Europe have seen trades and manufactures rise and fall; fly off to more tolerant shores, or better-affected populations; flourish and disappear. Who shall say whether the United States we used to admire, and even envy, may not before long be a page of history?

It is not our province to appeal much to the enterprise of manufacturers and the cupidity of capitalists. Were we to advise our moneyed or mercantile readers to "hold" cotton, loud indeed would be the complaints and dark the insinuations, if cotton were to fall. We can appeal, however, as the Manchester Cotton Company has appealed, to the recognized duties of the State, and to the public spirit which inspires and assists it. The State has accepted the office of collecting information for commerce, of smoothing its way, and rendering more substantial assistance where none other is to be expected. Now is the time for straining every nerve to develop the cotton cultivation in India and other soils pronounced favorable. So long as this duty seemed to depend on the problematical and unfriendly assumption that America might one day keep her cotton to herself, in order to destroy our manufactures, Government might be excused from interfering in the matter. We are now called to act, not on a bare possibility or unwarrantable suspicion, but on a plain matter of fact. At this moment, the export of cotton from the United States is actually prevented and effectually hindered by the presence of cruisers, as well as by measures taken by the belligerents directly for the purpose. Both sides believe it to be necessary to prevent the sale and export of cotton, in order to starve out the foe. Into the wisdom and practical character of this proceeding it is useless to inquire. It is, at least, a notice to us to take care of ourselves, and if the Government of North America are taking measures to keep all their cotton at home, the British Government surely has an equal obligation to procure it elsewhere. In concert with the Manchester Cotton Company, it is arranging for the immediate completion of roads, the reconstruction of landing and shipping piers, the erection of cotton-gin factories, pressing-houses, offices, and stores, the scientific investigation of the cotton districts, the opening up of the Godavery, and, by the way, an increase of the cultivation in Egypt. The Manchester people are strong in hope that India only wants a little attention to supply every possible gap in the American supplies. In behalf of the State, we think we may say that all the scruples against interference in mercantile affairs will be waived when the prosperity of the country and the subsistence of millions are at stake. If the merchants and manufacturers only know and saw what ought to be done, there will be no lack of will to do it on the part of Government.

THE WAR AND EMANCIPATION.

From the London News.

It ought to be no surprise to us to find that, to the best-judging citizens of America, Mr. CAMERON'S letter to Gen. BUTLER appears the most important event that has occurred since the beginning of the conflict. They regard that letter as an Act of Emancipation, as it cannot be receded from, and it must determine the conduct of the Government in respect to the slaves. Amidst the chaos of Northern opinion and counsels, here is a bit of firm ground at last for a foothold. Full of danger as the outlook is on every side, there is now evidence that Government, and therefore public opinion, of which Government action is an exponent, has taken the direction in which alone ultimate safety can be attained.

To those who know American life on its own soil, it has become evident for a month past that some decision was being arrived at on the great question which underlies the whole quarrel. The vehemence with which one set of people has been protesting for some weeks past that Slavery had nothing to do with the war, and that the Union was the only subject of dispute, suggested that there were other people who thought the contrary. Then there has been a fresh outburst of wrath against the Abolitionists on the less loyal newspapers—an endeavor to excite once more the persecution which dogged them last Winter, and even the proposal to kill every Abolitionist." There has been at the same time a renewal of vigor in the compromise party, whose organs have represented in the strongest light the sufferings of the people under the suspicion of industry and the pressure of taxes, and have offered dismal forebodings as to the temper of the people when Winter comes on—all this tending to the practical point of dislodging Mr. SUMNER and Mr. WILSON from their seats in the Senate, and the Governor of Massachusetts from his post. The proposal is to sacrifice the Abolitionists of all shades of opinion, and keep them down by stringent laws, while North and South shake hands over their prostrate body, and agree that things shall go on as they were before. Such an insane notion as this has shown to all intelligent observers that the time has arrived for a last clutch at the direction of affairs by the compromise party; but they have made noise and show enough to perplex the Government, and hence the vacillation at Washington as to the disposal of fugitive slaves taking refuge within the Federal lines. For some time past the Government has been feeling its way. It has made direct application to the Abolitionists proper, to ascertain whether they would assist or oppose the work of disposing of the freed negroes, by emigration or otherwise. The answer was, as our readers know, that they would assist, or at least not oppose, any mode of settlement which the negroes themselves would assent to. Gen. BUTLER was encouraged in his method of employing and paying the negroes who repaired to him; and so lately as the 10th inst. rations were issued to 1,000 escaped negroes at Old Point. They are reported as working with alacrity; and the Quartermaster declares their services to be invaluable to him. While such things were going on, and while the House of Representatives was asserting by a large majority that "it is no part of the duty of officers to capture fugitive slaves," it was pretty well understood that the Abolitionists were very safe—and the slaves, too, ultimately. Public opinion came round rapidly, or declared itself more openly; and the moment seems to be near when the citizens will find that there is nothing to be done but throw off all disguises, and put an end to all tampering with the truth that Slavery is the beginning, middle and end of the whole quarrel, and that the war must turn upon that issue.

On the 20th of July, Gen. BUTLER wrote to the Secretary at War for instructions as to what he was to do with the increasing number of fugitives from various Slave States who are repairing to him. The Cabinet certainly saw the importance of the reply. They took their time, for Mr. CAMERON's letter is dated "August." The language is so obscure as to show some lingering doubt and timidity, and there is a parade of fulfilling the obligations of the Constitution in considering the slaves as property to be paid for; but, amidst these reservations and restrictions, there is a new policy announced which is decisive of the Slavery question. Gen. BUTLER is authorized to make soldiers of as many fugitives as may be fit for that service. It is certain that the Confederates are employing their slaves in the services of the war, and that they boast of having two regiments in the field, besides reserves at home. It is absurd to suppose that, when slaves escape from such employment, they are to be treated as property to be returned. The rebellion of their owners breaks down the Fugitive Slave Law, and leaves to these negroes their simple character of immigrants.

The case of fugitives from the Border States, whose owners may be loyal, is more perplexing. The decision is that the natural course of law is suspended in those States while they are the field of war; and that under military rule, the interests of the owners will be best consulted by their negroes being maintained and kept in hand as soldiers than by leaving them to chance. They also are therefore to be drilled and employed, and their masters may, it is intimated, be settled with hereafter for their value. Nobody would expect an abolition proclamation from the Washington Cabinet, and this letter distinctly recognises the Pro-Slavery provisions of the Constitution,—interpolation of late years; but an authorization to incorporate fugitive slaves with the National Army is, not the less, a decree of emancipation. Wherever the National forces now go, the slaves will rise, and repair to them as deliverers. The news that they will be received will spread southwards, as tidings that concern the slaves always do; and the slaves themselves will take care that the war is everywhere understood to be for the abolition of Slavery.

It seems as if the process had already begun, by the eagerness of some advisers that the President should immortalize himself and save his country by handsomely undertaking the office of Protector of the Plantations. By the uniform testimony of many parties, fugitive planters, fugitive slaves, deserters from the Confederates, mysterious paragraphs in Southern newspapers, and especially the letters in captured mail-bags from the South—it appears that there is great alarm throughout the planting districts where the planters and the overseers have gone to the wars, and the women and children are left to take care of themselves. In some places they get Union men to guard them. Some flee to the towns, and those who have not the means sit quaking at home. That the slaves are almost everywhere restless seems certain; and that they know that the military movements, and strange ways of the time concern them. Now is the time, therefore, for the "Northern men with Southern principles," to do something that shall astonish the world. Let Mr. LINCOLN declare himself the champion of the deserted women and children, and offer to march his troops South, to put down the negroes, and the ladies shall kneel in graceful groups, and the children will clasp his knees, and husbands and fathers will dash away the rising tear, cast away their swords, fire their revolvers in the air, and offer to swear eternal truth. The only cost will be voting Mr. SUMNER and Mr. WILSON bores, and recommending a life of privacy to them, and consigning the negroes to the outer darkness of despair, and weeping and gnashing of teeth. Those same Southern mails afford proof that the Confederates are no more disposed than the Federalists for this sort of sentimental accommodation. It is too late for rose-water—too late for breaking down the rising hopes of the negroes, and yet more for remanding any to bondage, or their champions to political or social obscurity. The Confederates, in fact, settled the fate of Slavery when they drilled and armed their two negro regiments; and the Government merely corroborates that settlement by authorizing the formation of a similar force on the other side. The difference is that the Southern leaders do not know what they are doing, while the Government is perfectly aware of the import of what it ordains, and thoroughly conscious that it cannot recede from its position. The position is, however, manifestly and avowedly a provisional one; and the necessary conclusion is that the Federal cause is henceforth identified with the abolition of Slavery.

EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON TRADE.

From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

The Board of Trade Returns just issued, and which appear in our impression of to-day, afford a striking comment upon the effects of war, not alone upon belligerents or those actively engaged in the conflict, but upon neutrals. The nations of the earth are now so intimately connected by the ties of Commercial relations, that it is impossible for any State of consequence to be engaged in an armed struggle either with a foreign State, or, as in America, with its own people, without producing a disturbance in those relations; and, as England is now the centre of the world's Commerce, such a disturbance indicated in our Trade returns with alarming certainty. The value of our imports from foreign countries for the first six months of the present year is computed at £81,840,799, against £75,708,781 for the corresponding period of 1860—showing an increase of more than six millions in favor of the past half year; but although an actual increase as compared with the first half of last year, it exhibits a relative decrease of more than that amount, as compared with the increase of the imports for the corresponding period of 1860 over those of the first half of 1859. If, however, we turn to the table of exports, we find that they have fallen off in the first six months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, just £1,528,264. On looking, however, over the table of exports, we find that our exports to the United States during the period under consideration have fallen off to the extent of £4,071,570, while during the month of July, for which the returns have also been made up, the rate of decrease exhibits a still more formidable acceleration.

This is the result in figures of the commercial disturbance produced in a very brief period by the civil war in America, so far as it affects the trade of the States with this country. It is fortunate that our trade with other countries—as, for example, with France, Spain, Sardinia, China, and some of the British possessions—shows an increase, and thus reduces the adverse balance in our export trade created by the prevailing state of things in America. As a natural consequence of this state of things, our exports of bullion have increased. We have exported during the first six months of the current year between three and four millions in excess of the corresponding period of last year, the whole of which has been absorbed by the United States, and two millions besides, bringing up our exports of bullion to the United States since the 1st of last January to nearly seven millions. The drain upon our bullion has occurred at a time when our imports of the precious metals have been on the decrease, and will fully account for the fluctuations in the rates which the money market has exhibited for several months. The fact is, that between the war and the Morrill Tariff, our export trade to America has fallen off more than one-half, while for our great staples we have, for the present at least, virtually ceased to have any customers across the Atlantic. For such American produce as we can obtain through the Northern ports, or through the ports of the South previous to the blockade—for grain, and cotton, and tobacco, we are compelled to pay in gold. This is a state of things that cannot long be sustained. No country, however rich in accumulated wealth, can afford to deal on a grand scale and for any length of time with ready-money customers. Either the Southern ports must be opened and the produce be shipped to this country as hitherto, or our trade with America must cease. With the decline in our American trade is observable a corresponding decline in the employment of shipping. The clearances for America, since last January, do not exceed one-half of the entries. For every two ships arriving from America, but one has cleared for an American port. It is true that British tonnage is looked for in the Federal ports, and taken up in preference to American, in consequence of the fear inspired by the Southern privateers; but this preference is no equivalent for the great reduction of tonnage, consequent upon the diminution in our trade with America. The tendency of the existing conflict in the States is to extinguish our American trade, and we see no chance of its revival except by a cessation of hostilities, of which there is no prospect in the present aspect of affairs.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₰ cent., 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₰ cent	47 @ 49	47
Erie shares, ex. ass. scrip	22½ @ 23½	23½ 3 23⅜
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Preference	43 @ 45	43⅜ ½
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. 1st M., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent., 1859	86 @ 88	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₰ cent., 1883	75 @ 77	
Do. 5th 7 ₰ cent., 1883		59½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ cent., 1875	76 @ 78	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1875	82 @ 84	83
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	40 @ 39 dis.	39½ ¼ dis.
Do. do. all paid	59 @ 60	59½
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₰ cent	79 @ 81	80
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₰ ct. 1st M., 1882	86 @ 88	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₰ cent., (Sinking Fund), 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₰ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₰ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	69 @ 71	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1865	98 @100	100
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₰ cent, '72	94 @ 96	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ₰ cent. convertible	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₰ cent., sterling	81 @ 83	82
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

The Rupture of Diplomatic Relations with Mexico.

From the London Times' City Article.

The news from Mexico is the most favorable that under the circumstances conld have been hoped, since it announces that the Mexican Government and Congress, by attempting new acts of spoliation, have at length caused the representatives of France and England to break off diplomatic intercourse, preparatory, it may be assumed, to more vigorous measures. As the Mexican importations this year are believed to have nearly doubled those of 1860, the proportion of the duties belonging to British creditors would have gone far towards paying the interest of their claims; and it is simply a question whether the robbery of these duties shall continue, or whether the British Government will order the ships of war stationed at Vera Cruz to insist upon their collection. Although the annual loss to this country is £300,000, the indifference manifested by our Foreign Office during the last three years to the personal and pecuniary outrages inflicted on British subjects has been such as to lead the Mexicans to rely upon perfect impunity, and it is probable that but for the determination of France not to tolerate any longer the existing state of affairs, our people would still have clamored in vain for protection and redress. Hitherto the United States have interfered as far as possible to prevent any concerted action that might place the Republic in a position of respectability and strength, their avowed policy having been to contrive that the nation should "drink the cup of anarchy to the very dregs," until it should fall to them without a struggle. But these influences are now at an end, at the very moment when the fruit is ready to drop, and there is good ground to hope that the present year will not close without the removal of the disgrace inflicted on the humanity and civilization of all the countries of the world by the fact of their possessing the largest of the last slave mart in existence.

Reliable and Blood Cleansing.

The most safe and reliable purgative is the Pills of DR. BRANDRETH.

In the town of Newcomb, Essex County, N. Y., last Winter they cured over one hundred persons of small pox. All who used them recovered and were not marked. Some of the cases will soon be published at length.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are indeed the greatest medicine in the world for taking out from the system all acrimony which feeds the intensity of disease. Sold at

No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,

SAM'BELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., and by all [illegible] dealers.

Great Fire in Murray-street.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

Gents—We have just recovered from the ruins of our store, No. 45 Murray-st., which was destroyed by fire last night, our Safe, (which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion,) and we are highly pleased to state that the contents are in a perfect state of preservation, not a word *in all our valuable books and papers* but what *is as perfect* as before the fire.

Not a vestige of our stock remains, except the safe and its contents. The fire was extremely hot, and the safe was in the ruins eighteen hours, and has proved itself all you represented it to be—*fire-proof*.

Yours, E. S. WHEELER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring and Floyd's NEW PATENT "CHRISTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Gentlemen of taste pronounce the Knickerbein Hat for the Fall of 1861, just introduced, as the most in favorite. It is classically proportioned and truly elegant. Those in want of a superior hat are invited to call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Ladies from the Country.—Handsome Gaiter Boots at 12s.; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 7s. a pair, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 367 Canal-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace

AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.

A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

MASON—GOODWIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. L. H. Van Doren, Mr. JOHN H. MASON to Miss ELIZABETH D. GOODWIN, both of this City.

☞ Kingston and Saugerties papers please copy.

JACKSON—BURR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the 4th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. S. S. Porter, THEODORE F. JACKSON to CORNELIA W., youngest daughter of Jonathan S. Burr, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

STOCKHOLM—PORTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the South 5th-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Hunt, HARMON STOCKHOLM, of Jamaica, to HATTIE E., daughter of Wm. Porter, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

BERRIE—ZELUFF.—In Thursday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. SAMUEL D. BERRIE, of Morristown, to Miss NELLIE A. ZELUFF, of Jersey City.

MAWBEY—TAPPEN.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 5, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. M. Martin, WM. H. MAWBEY, of the above place, to LIZZIE J. TAPPEN, of Metuchin.

FISHER—LIVINGSTON.—In Tivoli, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, by Rev. G. L. Platt, Dr. HENRY N. FISHER, of this City, to Miss KATE LIVINGSTON, of Tivoli, N. Y.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, WILLIAM VICTOR, son of William and Mary Graham, aged 8 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 134 9th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, MADELAINE ADELE, youngest daughter of Rev. Russell S. Cook, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Rev. Dr. Cesar Malan, of Geneva, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 7 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., near 8th-av., without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 12, JOHN MEDAY, son of Charles and Clara Sullivan, aged 4 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, Sept. 14, at 10½ o

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a waitress' place alone, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has the most undoubted City reference. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a respectable family of good standing as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; is willing to oblige if suited; the best references given and required. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Cottage-row, Furman-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, clean and tidy in her chamberwork and active at waiting; would have no objection to assist otherwise; has good reference. Apply at No. 17 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nursery-maid; good reference given. Call at No. 113 Smith-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young girl from Nova Scotia, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has no objection to the country; has lived seven years in her last place; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 5th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and sewing, or assist do the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has lived seven years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the chamber-work of a small private family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Call at No. 1 Cliff Court, No. 13 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls, with good recommendations, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen until suited, at No. 44 West 16th-st., one door of the corner of Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 415 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 146 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or chambermaid alone in a private boarding-house; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., in the rear, back room, second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, NURSE AND SEWER.—Wanted, a situation for a very deserving girl; is very highly recommended as trustworthy, willing and obliging, from her last place; is an active and capable girl, willing to make herself generally useful, and, for the sake of a steady home, willing to take $4 per month. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young German woman, who speaks the English language, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Apply at No. 4 Varick-st., from Sept. 12th to Sept. 18th.

A COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 46 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class cook and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 54 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands both English and American cooking and marketing, if it is required; has eight years City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address M. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing, or would do all the washing of a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 315 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 78 West 30th-st., in the rear.

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 415 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 West 30th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family, or chambermaid alone in a private boarding-house; can give good City references. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., in the rear, back room, second floor.

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A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands both English and American cooking and marketing, if it is required; has eight years City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address M. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing, or would do all the washing of a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 315 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 78 West 30th-st., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY FAITHFUL, industrious girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; very economical and neat in her kitchen; has the best recommendations from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

A COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED by a person who can be well recommended by some of the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, either in a private family or a boarding-house; one who understands her business thoroughly and is not afraid of work. Apply, for two days, at No. 264 East 14th-st.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all styles; can give best of City reference; would also perform the duties of nurse and seamstress. Apply at 407 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS colored cook, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands all branches of both meat and pastry well. Inquire of Titus, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st., for MARY.

A COOK.—A PERFECT GERMAN COOK wishes a situation; can make ice-cream, jelly and pastry; understands French cooking entirely; best of reference given, and good wages expected. Call at No. 141 Hester-st., near Bowery.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 435 3d-av., one stairs up.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has lived five years in her present situation, at No. 61 East 16th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; the best of references given. Call for two days at No. 65 27th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands washing and ironing perfectly; is cheerful and obliging. The best of reference given. Call at No. 32 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a very worthy girl; is an experienced meat and pastry cook, and a very superior washer and ironer; or will do the general housework of a private family; is a neat, efficient servant, and highly recommended from her last place; wages moderate. Inquire for KATE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; prefers the country; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and master of bread and biscuits; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Call at No. 36 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; best City reference; can be seen for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do cooking alone; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store, for two days.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants a situation in a first-class family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objection to fill the capacity of lady's maid. Can be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A SMART, INTELLIgent young American woman wishes a situation as housekeeper for two elderly gentlemen; will be found capable and willing, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, top floor.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A first-class waitress, who produces the best of City reference, a situation, as thorough servant; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room, in excellent style. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, capable girl as cook or general servant; is a very excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook, experienced in housework, very neat, obliging and quick about her work, and well recommended; wages very moderate either for the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, sober, honest and industrious, wishes a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemens' fine linens in style; is a first-rate dairy maid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable American young woman, a situation as general house-servant, or chambermaid and waitress; makes good bread, biscuit, &c.; is a good laundress; City reference given; wages, $5 or $6 per month. Call at No. 830 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH very superior reference, wishes a situation; is a clean washer, and a splendid ironer; understands every branch of the business; is clean and tidy in her person, and willing to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; no objection to assist with the chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation, as laundress, in a private family. City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine fluting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands fine fluting, and all connected with the calling. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 345 2d-av., over the grocery store, corner 22d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women; one as laundress, fully competent; does up linens in the best style, and ladies' finery beautifully, or will take a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given; the other as baby's nurse and plain sewer; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and does embroidery; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 336 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is thoroughly competent and willing to make herself generally useful. Has good City reference. Call at No. 196 Fulton-st., between Pineapple and Orange, Brooklyn, in the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good recommendations from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; a good recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 211 24th-st., top floor, back room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; is willing and obliging; can embroider; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a capable Spanish young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a home; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Englishwoman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; no objections to travel; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 20th-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Scotch Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 144 West 33d-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; six years of the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing the knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, wishes a situation to sew and assist in anything required. Can be seen at No. 45 Downing-st., three doors from Bedford.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress, can cut and make ladies' dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to grown children; best of reference. Apply at No. 112 3d-av., near 14th-st.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Ladies will always find a selection of superior servants, German, American, Irish, &c., at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail attended to. OTTO. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, who is an excellent laundress, a situation to do a family's washing, or gentleman's washing; can give City reference from families she has worked in for the last five years. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

FOR EUROPE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, ACCUStomed to the care of children, anxious to return to Paris, would take the care of a lady or children for the whole or part of the passage money; reference satisfactory. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st., or to Hoyt, Spragues & Co., No. 58 Park-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—ANY FAMILY, OR LADY of respectability, about going to California, desiring the services, during the passage, of an excellent girl, can arrange for one by applying at her present employer's, No. 56 West 14th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man, who can produce seven years' recommendation from one place; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; will make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address W. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man; understands the care and management of horses; has long been experienced in business; has good reference, both country and City; willing to make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by one that has had twelve years' experience in the City, and can give the best of City recommendations. Apply to ALEX. H. DUNSCOMB, saddler, No. 568 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a hard-working, honest and industrious Protestant young man, with the best of reference; understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a good manager of stock, &c.; willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at 214 Greenwich-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, and capable man; will be found willing and faithful; has long experience in the treatment of horses and carriages, and is a careful driver for City or country; can take care of a greenhouse; best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener by a young man who understands his business; has had ten years' experience in the care and management of horses. Good country and City references given. Address B. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation, as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Address G. S., for 3 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man as gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of fruit, flower and vegetables, especially grasses; also, the growing of pine apples, laying out of gentlemen's places, and building green-houses and graperies, and gardening in general; the very best references given. Address T. R., in care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has highly unexceptionable country and City references. Can be seen for two days by calling at the grocery-store No. 44 Fulton-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted by a single young man as gardener and coachman, who has had long experience in gardening; understands the management of green-houses, and is also a first-rate driver; the best of references can be produced. Address J. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address S. A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN WANTS TO find a situation in a private family; he is a very competent waiter, and will furnish the best references from the places where he has been before. Apply for two days at No. 708 Broadway, in the hair-dresser's shop, up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; he has the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; he perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country. Can be heard of for two days, at No. 91 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has no objection to going to the country; good City and country references can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 89 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO GET A situation with an American family; is able to give lessons in French or German; is willing to make himself useful in the house; good reference given, from No. 195 Hester-st., in barber-shop.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED coachman, (single and colored man preferred,) for a first-rate situation. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., third story, Room No. 7, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED A STEADY RESPECTable woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; must understand her business, and have good City recommendations. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT gardener, who understands the cultivation of stove-plants and grapes; must be a single man; none need apply except those who understand their business, and can be well recommended. Apply by letter to Box No. 1182, P. O.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN WHO is thoroughly competent, and can bring good recommendations. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 10 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—WANTED, FOR one of the surgical wards of St. Luke's Hospital, an experienced man nurse, who can produce testimonials of unquestionable character. A German, able to speak English fluently, would be preferred. Apply at the Hospital, 54th-st. and 8th-av., between 11 and 12 o'clock, any day except Sundays.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE THE OVERSIGHT of a small family, and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of reference as to character and competency. Call at No. 20 East 22d-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO boys for trades; 3 porters; 4 girls to travel; 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

TO LET.

TO LET—A GYMNASIUM, FITTED UP IN SUperior style, in one of the largest and finest rooms in the City, by the late Gustavus Raits and B. Franklin Beach. Will be let with or without appurtenances. Inquire at the Knickerbocker stage office, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The desirable four-story brown stone house, No. 59 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., and No. 229 West 34th-st. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until May 1, or longer if required; is situated in the very best part of 11th-st., and although newly built, has been lately decorated throughout; is replete with all modern improvements; will be rented to a private family only. The rent will be exceedingly moderate to a suitable tenant. Address with real name to Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FIRST-class furnished house, containing gas, furnace, range, and every convenience for house-keeping; one acre of ground; carriage-house, large vegetable garden, and choice variety of fruit and shade trees; but ten minutes' walk from depot. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to or address WM. M. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY of adults, apartments suitable for housekeeping, in the desirable brown-stone house No. 215 East 50th-st., (Beekman Hill.) Rent very low. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; three stories, high basement, with the modern improvements. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished house, to a private family; rent for short term, $250, or for a year or longer, $175 per month. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 88 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, NO. 33 10th-st., near 5th-av. A most desirable location and in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, A SMALL PLACE, say 10 or 15 acres, if near railroad, or more land, if further off, with fair improvements. Any place this side of Poughkeepsie, on Hudson River Railroad, for which a good brown-stone house, well located and rented to a good tenant, would be given with some cash. Address D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COTTAGE WITH A FEW ACRES OF ground, wanted, to rent at a low rate; must be of convenient access to the City; it would be desirable if near the water, and with purchase privilege. Address, stating location, distance from City, terms and full particulars, G. O., Box No. 3856, P. O.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A ROOM AND bedroom, unfurnished; location between 23th and 40th sts., and 6th and 7th avs. Address Mrs. L. BROWN, No. 150 West 17th-st.

HOUSE WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS —modern built, all improvements. Rent must be low. Address L., Box No. 366 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, with commodious and extensive buildings, orchards, and fruits of all kinds, grapery, greenhouse, &c., &c. It is situated within one hour of the City, and communicates by railroad and steamboat; is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The furniture is in good order, and the fine stock of the farm can be had also; would exchange for good productive City property in part. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 130 acres of fine land, in Mercer County, N. J., 45 miles from New-York, (5 acres timber, balance all tillable,) one mile from railroad depôt, two from Princeton. Land finely improved, out-buildings large and conveniently arranged. The dwelling is handsomely situated, large, nearly new, and finished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home; fruit in abundance, excellent water, and location healthy. Also, a farm ½ mile from depôt; 91 acres of good land, plenty of fruit; frame house, well inclosed, barn, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE—A FARM AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., fronting on the bay and ocean. For sale, land at the same place. To lease, lofts in No. 389 Pearl-st.; will be altered into rooms, if desired. Apply at the store, No. 389 Pearl-st., or to Mr. NORTON, corner of 8th-st. and Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE City property, a well-improved productive farm, convenient to railroad or steamboat conveyances, within 50 to 150 miles of New-York City. J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on 33th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., at secession prices. Inquire on the premises. Just furnished.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 30th-st., first house west of 5th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged; the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK SHIP TIMBER OF usual sizes. Inquire of MARTIN WELLES, Hartford, Conn., or the subscriber, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York. O. B. STEELE.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

AND

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CALL FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are mere counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first, or second floor, with private table, for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends, at $11 and $12 per week; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 122 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms may be had for families or single gentlemen, with board, in house No. 27 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square; terms moderate. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—NO. 105 WEST 14TH-ST.—A SUITE of rooms on the second or third floor with board; the house is first-class, and the situation really superior to any on the street, being opposite the church and open through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH bath-room attached, in suites or single, may be obtained, with board, at No. 126 5th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—CHOICE FRONT ROOMS WITH board for two gentlemen and their wives, in a private family. For particulars, apply, with re

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named thereon, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent conjusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual class must have a separate bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered* or which *shall be received after the period stated, and no bid could be received in time for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement these:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard (name the yard).
To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I (name of the person) of (name of the place) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to enter into contract, and bind myself, if my offer is accepted within ten days from the date of the advertisement dated (date of the advertisement,) hereby subject to all the requirements of the advertisement of the period referable to which it refers, all the articles in Class No. (name the class) for the (name the Navy-yard,) according to said schedule (or the portion of said schedule for the particular class from the schedule) for the supply under the classes named, at the prices set opposite the articles, for the price and carry out the contract in accordance with the terms and conditions of the bid for the class) amounting to (here name the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here name the aggregate amount in words) dollars and cents, and fixed upon the following as the sureties required by the advertisement, namely: (here name the agent. If one is to be named in the schedule) for the supply under the classes named, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and if my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agent) for my signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town) and State of (name the State,) and (name of section) of the city of (name the city) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer be above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice thereof by the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer above mentioned.

(Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 28, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be considered as being delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information will be given in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January and October, and first of April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000—WANTED, A PARTY WITH $3,000 to $6,000, to join the advertiser as special partner in an unexceptionable business. Extra interest and good security will be given. Address T. H. N., Box No. 3,556 Post office, New-York.

$10,000 TURNED TO A 100,000 IN A BUSINESS WAY.—"Seeing insures belief." Those desiring to invest, "if they can see it," (one man wanted,) may address B, Box No. 4,534 New-York Post-office. Communications confidential.

AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS.—GREAT inducements offered to canvassers of either sex. Call at the office of the *Ladies' Wreath*, No. 111 Fulton-st., from 11 o'clock till 2.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands or the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than sixty pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, jowls, necks, shoulders, shins, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped with iron hoops, the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, or such some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to the same amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated; after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence; and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer or regular dealer. In the article proposed to be furnished, which fact or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms or office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

MILLING MACHINES.

Of the most Approved Pattern for Gun-work.
Built by DWIGHT, CHAPIN & CO., Bridgeport, Conn

MEDICAL.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and chronic diseases. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Reports on Sexual Diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter-envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Vaipeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittances, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 12. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 384 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their quackeries and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"I've concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 84 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by DR. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a regular physician and surgeon, and a member of the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases created. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and in a certain prevents, from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THEKS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

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FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA.
THE ARMED U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on FRIDAY, Sept. 13,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., PRECISELY.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Passengers must provide themselves with passports. All letters must positively pass through the Post-office.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. Scott, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $20.

The succeeding steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95 @ $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35 to $50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, or } .....SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF MANCHESTER }
CITY OF MANCHESTER, or } .....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, }

And every succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de

STATE POLITICS.

Temper and Spirit of the Syracuse Conventions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

Knowing that your telegraphic advices will give you all requisite information in relation to the organization of the Republican Convention, and the formal proceedings of both the patriotic bodies now in session here, long before my letter will reach you by the slower medium of the railroad, I look about for some matter of interest aside from what strictly belongs to the department of news.

I have seen many State Conventions in Syracuse, and I now remark a new feature in such gatherings; which is the absence of anxiety about men. Everything is now sunk in devotion to the cause, and the same feeling pervades the attendants at each convention. It is true there are a few little knots of careworn individuals looking about for chances to promote some favorite interest in the nomination of a State Engineer, a Canal Commissioner, or State Prison Inspector; and there are a still less number of pale, hungry-looking subjects whose obvious solution is the "*breaking of machines*." These last aspire to rule the People's Convention, but they are evidently out of their element, for the sentiment of the convention is not with them, and they are, moreover, sorely puzzled to find any *machines* to break.

Hundreds of the old stagers in politics are here, but as yet I have seen no one bearing a slate of any description. Good humor prevails, and a hearty desire for loyal unanimity.

The Democrats in the People's Convention command very decided and lively admiration. There is no mistake about their earnestness in the movement to make a unanimous demonstration in the State behind treason, and in support of the Union and the Government. From all these indications I regard it as certain at this hour, 7 P. M., that but one ticket will be presented by both Conventions, made up about equally of Democrats and Republicans, but representing on this occasion, exclusively, the sentiment of loyalty.

There has been much amusement in town on account of the absence of Mr. WEED, the time-honored Dictator, and Mr. GREELEY, of recent military celebrity. Everybody knows that the *Tribune* is an exceedingly mild, conciliatory and well-bred paper. It appears that on some occasion it contained some strictures upon the public acts of Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN, which, however guardedly expressed, according to the characteristic suavity of the *Tribune*, gave offence to that gentleman, who thereupon brought an action against Mr. GREELEY for libel. GREELEY justified, as was to be expected, for it is absurd to allege that the *Tribune* ever said anything false, harsh or injurious.

The cause is now on trial at Pulaski, Oswego County, and Mr. WEED is called there as a witness.

War discussions necessarily constitute the chief staple of conversation. It seems impossible for the people of this country to contemplate the possibility of being thwarted or impeded in the exercise of their will. The people of this State, in common with their loyal fellow-citizens throughout the country, have determined to put down this wicked and horrible rebellion. They therefore expect to accomplish it without any delay or much difficulty. A few months—less than a year—they are fully determined shall suffice. They are astonished that it is not already well nigh done. I have been often surprised to see the manifestations of this buoyant, and almost arrogant spirit. All men know that this is the most formidable rebellion in the history of mankind, and this early triumph over it is expected, because we are the American people, and what we will to do, we can and shall do. It is, however, evident that the immense sacrifices to be met in this war are fully comprehended, and that the people are quite prepared to submit to them cheerfully, so it be not in vain.

The causes of the rebellion are generally regarded as indicating the means of subduing it. The popular heart is ready to adopt the first measure suggested to quelch Slavery in the whole land, provided it come in the shape of necessary blows against the might of the rebellion, or just punishment of the crimes of traitors. There is little sympathy for the slaves. This generation will not put an end to the system from a sense of justice, because the slaves are black, and consequently their abstract claims to equal rights are not regarded. But Slavery is abhorred as the foundation of crime and the strength of rebellion, and therefore every blow towards its overthrow is hailed with daily increasing satisfaction.

FREMONT is the "coming man," if fortune smiles upon his career in a measure corresponding to the popular faith in his capacity, and his devotion, and his rectitude. He is now beyond question the popular idol. Every man I hear speak of the future is praying that FREMONT may win the *first* great victory in this war. The significance of such wishes is not ambiguous.

I shall not prophesy in relation to nominations, for the full results of the Conventions will precede my letter, but I will once more repeat that everything is auspicious of harmony, and such success as was never known in the history of politics.

THE REPUBLICAN ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

After the nominations had been made, Mr. BIRDSEYE, from the Committee on the Address and Resolutions, reported the following address:

The present causeless and wicked rebellion against the United States, supersede all ordinary questions of governmental policy, and makes it the duty of loyal citizens to sustain the American flag, unembarrassed by party ties, associations and prejudices. The Convention solemnly declares that it recognizes only one question to be decided at the approaching annual election, and that is the question of loyalty or disloyalty to the General Government. Acting upon this declaration, and fully imbued with its spirit, we have presented a ticket for the suffrages of the people of this Commonwealth, made by able and patriotic men, regardless of past party associations, who have shown themselves true to the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States, who will use the power which the people are about to place in their hands for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, the punishment of treason, and the restoration of the integrity and vitality of the great and good Government which was given us by the Fathers of the Republic.

Having alluded to the action of the Convention briefly, since deeds and not words are necessary for the salvation of the country, it is proper that we should, to some extent, anticipate the future expression of opinion and events, which are likely to invite discussion.

While peace is denied by every good and patriotic citizen, it can only be expected when every traitor shall laid down his arms and submitted to the Government he labored to destroy. There can be no peace short of absolute and unconditional recognition by every State of the Union of the supreme authority of the Government of the United States within the limits of the Constitution. With this view of the only terms in which peace can be restored, we are in favor of the most energetic prosecution of the war. In furnishing men and money the State of New-York will do her whole duty; indeed, it fully recognizes the policy of using all its power in aiding the General Government to crush rebellion, and punish rebels and their abettors, so as to insure fidelity in future to the Constitution and laws.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this Convention, assembled in obedience to an invitation to all citizens who are in favor of supporting the Government vigorously and prosecuting the war, repudiates all party purpose, postpones all party action in this hour of national peril, knows no Republican, no Democrat, no American, but heartily recognizes as friends all who are for maintaining inviolate, at every cost, the Union and Government established by the Constitution of the United States, and as heartily denounces as enemies of their country, all citizens who are in arms against the Government, or who aid and comfort those in arms by rancorous appeals to party prejudices, which can have no result but to perplex patriots and encourage traitors.

Resolved, That those who, in the midst of profound peace, and upon the occasion of political defeat, attended with no violation of the Constitution, forcibly seized property, defied the authority, and fired upon the flag and citizens of the United States, thereby compelling the Government either to submit to its own destruction, or defend with arms the rights, property, and all the people, have destroyed the civil peace in which we and our fathers lived and prospered for more than thirty years, are responsible before God and man for this war, that they and their abettors throughout the land are strictly accountable to the people, whose dearest rights and interests they have wickedly and wantonly assailed.

Resolved, That National peace, purchased by National dishonor, is worse than war.

Resolved, That we expect of the nominees of this Convention in the administration of our State affairs, a taxation as moderate as the troubled times will allow; a wise economy in expenditure, a rigid regard for all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, prompt justice and humane care of our volunteers, a jealous suspicion of all monopolies, honesty in every department of public service, and swift exposure and expulsion of every corrupt officer.

Resolved, That we constantly appeal for the support of our ticket to all who are willing to fight, and remember our country, upon whose sacred effort by arms her brave and faithful sons, on sea and land, to maintain our territory united, our Government inviolate, and our glory unclaimed, we solemnly invoke the Divine benediction.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GERMANS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The following are the resolutions passed by the German Republican Convention Sept. 10, in Syracuse, and addressed to the Republican State Convention of the 11th:

Whereas, Our Republic, now, once for all, must show whether it is capable of preserving its integrity, and of maintaining and asserting itself as one of the Great Powers of the world, and as the champion of the liberty of man:

Resolved, That this war, which was forced upon us, be carried on with the utmost energy and perseverance, until the last rebel is made to bow before the majesty of the laws of the land.

Resolved, That the frank and fearless proclamation of Gen. FREMONT be, and is hereby fully indorsed, as one of the great steps towards a satisfactory settlement of the Slavery question, whereby a return of a similar rebellion to the one we are now suppressing will forever be made impossible.

Resolved, That whatever momentary measures may be required in the onward course of our National development, still the realization of the idea laid down in the Declaration of Independence—"that all men are equal, and that they have the same inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,"—be ever kept in view as the sacred final object of all our endeavors, both public and private, especially since the Union can be reformed and perpetuated with such a policy alone; and this body believes that if the Union shall be lasting, its component parts must be united by homogeneous laws and institutions.

Resolved, That although the Democrats as a political party have in this, our common national struggle, refused to act in concert with us, still, we abstract from the proceedings of heartless leaders, and consider ourselves, nevertheless, as the party of the people; and that we, therefore, as a proof of our sincerity, select for our representatives in the coming State election men of undoubted talent, integrity and patriotism, without reference to former party distinctions or nationality.

Resolved, That the State Convention, as such, in consideration of the unnecessarable value of the immigrants in times of peace, and their ready patriotism, their noble sacrifices, and splendid achievements in times of war, frankly and definitely repudiate all sympathy with the remnants of the so-called Know-Nothing Party, and generously suppress all concealed jealousy or dislike of the adopted citizens, but henceforth regard them as their equals, both in duties and in rights.

Resolved, That our present militia system is insufficient for the maintenance of our independence of law and order, and that a system be adopted similar to that of our sister Republic of Switzerland. (Signed)

ELIAS PEISSNER, Pres't German Convention.
WILLIAM GRAEF, Secretary.

State and National Politics—Letter from Michael Hoffman.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 9, 1861.

John Wilson, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

I write in a spirit of unusual sadness. I feel as if a political separation from old party friends had become necessary, as the action of the Democratic Convention has made it impossible for me to support the ticket presented. The refusal of the Convention to act in concert with the friends of the Union, under the wretched pretense of a superior devotion to the principles of party organizations, which formerly divided the citizens of our common country, makes it imperative upon every lover of his Government to consort with the men who, singly and primarily, labor for its preservation. The North should and must present an unbroken front to the enemy. If it cannot, ruin will seize upon the land, and confusion will wait upon our banners. To hesitate, halt and divide, now, is death to the Republic. The eleventh hour has come, and we must select our future destiny. For one, I say, perish commerce, manufactures, agriculture, if needs be, in our day, that they may forever after flourish under an assured government. The spirit of the people must rise to the magnitude of the enterprise forced upon the friends of the Union by the causeless rebellion which afflicts the land; falling short of it, the country will be delivered over to endless anarchy. All history attests that a people destitute of National spirit, courage and self-respect are doomed to ruin. Our nation must, now, meet and overcome the danger which threatens it, or consent not only to the destruction of our towns, schoolhouses, churches, canals, railroads and other outward signs of civilization, but to the extinguishment of the sense and instinct of Nationality which alone will assure internal peace and foreign respect. Better far to shelter a spirit of order, Freedom and Nationality, amidst the crushed and broken bricks of demolished towns, or if driven hence, in the strong fastnesses of our hills and mountains, overlooking deserted villages, wasted plains and tenantless farmhouses, than to live in tolerated splendor by the sufferance of Southern rebels, self-despised, or so degraded as not to see our disgrace.

My soul is sickened by the duplicity, cowardice and falsehood shown by the Convention in its mawkish pretense of a sensitive regard for freedom of speech and the sacred right of personal liberty. The resolution on the subject is a traitor's thought, and its framer merits a traitor's fate. The difficulty of its refutation is that it offers no obstacle to tax the mind to effort. Disgusting as the invitation is, I will borrow a refutation from the pages of one of the most brilliant and profound of modern historians:

"It is a maxim of sound policy that actions only are proper subjects of punishment—that to treat men as offenders for their words, their intentions, their opinions, is not justice, but tyranny. But there is no rule universally applicable. The policy of a state of war is not the policy of a state of peace. And as a soldier in a campaign is not at liberty to criticise openly the cause for which he is fighting; as no General, on his army going into action, can permit a subordinate to decline from his duty in the moment of danger, on the plea that he is dissatisfied with the grounds of the quarrel, and that his conscience forbids him to take part in it; so there are times when whole nations are in a position analogous to that of an army so circumstanced; when the safety of the State depends upon unity of purpose; when private persons must be compelled to reserve their opinions to themselves; when they must be compelled neither to express them in words, nor act upon them in their capacity of citizen, except at their utmost peril. At such times the *salus populi* overrides all other considerations; and the maxims and laws of calmer periods for awhile consent to be suspended." Treason can be committed North as well as South, by words as well as deeds, and it is the duty of the Government to punish it, wherever and whenever committed.

My political course, at the coming election, is settled, and I invoke you, as I would every voter in the State, to follow, with me, the lead of such Democrats as HOLT, DIX, DICKINSON, BUTLER, JOHNSON, CLINTON and TREMAINE, men whose patriotism, scorning the narrow trammels of party, embraces their whole country. I have inserted one name with peculiar feelings of hesitation and deliberateness and satisfaction. I mean Mr. DICKINSON. Certainly, I never dreamed I should become his eulogist, but I yield to the logic of noble deeds. In my canvass of great and noble men, I cheerfully give him a place. The inspiration of patriotism has clothed the politician with the light and color of a statesman, orator and patriot. I have been slow to see the real man; but there are some mountains so lofty that years sometimes pass without their majestic summits being revealed to the tenants of their low valleys. Whilst Mr. DICKINSON has seen and seized the opportunity to complete the column of his fame, some of the Democratic leaders whom I have regarded as better fitted to be intrusted with the management of public affairs, have proved themselves shortsighted and narrow-minded politicians, or something a hundredfold worse. Fame ever lays in the path of duty, and will never fail to crown with immortality the statesman, the orator, and the soldier, who has sanctified his ambition with an undying love of his country. In ordinary times, the best and purest aspirations of a well-balanced man, is to live in the quiet pursuit of learning and social usefulness; but, in such times as ours, no nobler spectacle is offered to our gaze than to behold the man of peace gird up his loins for the strife, and exhaust the last energies of his life in manly and heroic efforts to preserve for posterity a Government under whose protection and laws, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, literature, art and science, politics and religion, have obtained their highest triumphs. The world lays hold of such for honor and immortality; the rest are soon forgotten or scorned. I firmly believe that Mr. DICKINSON has, by his patriotic course, elevated himself into an historical reputation, and that his name will be recalled and reverenced in after times, by the descendants of the very parents who now in cowardice cry Peace, Peace, when there is no peace, save in victory.

Our duty, at this crisis, is as plain as the stars in heaven; to stand by the constituted authorities till the rebel handiwhich is raised to smite the fair face of free Government is lowered in humble submission. The loyal States must dictate the terms of peace; the conditions to be determined by the National sense of safety and Justice after the nation has had time to form its convictions. In the meantime, good and wise men will disregard the behest of party, and so dispose of their votes and influence as most likely to contribute to the preservation of the integrity of the Union. The application of the plainest principle of common sense will enable any one to solve the problem without danger of mistake. If a man wants to drink of water he goes to a spring, a well, or a river. The Republicans offered to cooperate with Unionists everywhere. The Democrats are known to be divided in regard to a prosecution of the war, and refused the offered cooperation. I cannot, therefore, support the ticket nominated, nor recommend any one else to do it. I make no objection to the names presented, for I believe they are all respectable; but the circumstances under which they are offered, and the purposes which animated at least a part of the Convention, forbids every patriotic man within the boundaries of the State from giving importance to an organization maintained, if not with the object, at least with the sole effect, of distracting the National Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion.

The Government may not be faultless, but the faint-heartedness of some of its special friends prompted by cowardice and avarice; the just or unjust charges made against others of selfishness, peculation and fraud; the untimely and narrow policy of removals, in no way, releases neither you nor me from the solemn obligations to labor to produce unity of feeling and purpose within the loyal States. Upon this sentiment of unity depends our existence as a nation, and I would have it at any cost of treasure or blood.

I have written warmly, for I feel deeply; but I will offer no apology, as a more frigid feeling would sink me, if not to a moral traitor, at least to a person whose patriotism would be as useless and valueless as a miser's wealth locked up in strong boxes, or pearls at the bottom of the ocean.

After the settlement of the primary question whether a Government exists, I will be ready to discuss the principles which usually occupy the public attention; but, till then, I shall see to it that, by no act of mine, the Republic suffer detriment.

Yours truly, MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Many of the Republican politicians who were in attendance upon the Convention yesterday, are in caucus here to-day, for the purpose of considering the ways and means by which to induce Mr. F. A. TALLMADGE, the People's candidate for Canal Commissioner, to withdraw, and leave the field to Gen. B. F. BAUCE, the nominee of the Republican Convention.

SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED IN IOWA.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Six Secessionists, from Memphis, Mo., some of whom were identified as having served under GREEN, were arrested yesterday, near Salem, Iowa. They had with them a drove of 180 cattle, which they said were for Chicago. The men were held as prisoners at Mount Pleasant. The cattle will be confiscated.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED REBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 12.

WM. H. WINDER, a brother of the rebel General is in custody, charged with treasonable communication with the enemy. He has another brother, a resident of Washington, and the owner of the Winder building there, which is occupied by the Pension Bureau. Mr. W. H. WINDER has been the Philadelphia correspondent of the New-York *Daily News*. All his papers have been taken from him, and are being, examined by the authorities.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The subscriptions to the National loan amounted to $100,000 to-day.

THE WILLETT'S POINT TRAGEDY.

The inquisition into the death of the two soldiers of the New-York Rifles, who lost their lives in the *émeute* near ROE'S Tavern, on Monday night, was continued at EDWARDS' Hotel, Flushing, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing material was elicited in addition to the facts already laid before the public. Dr. ALLEN'S testimony merely referred to the nature of the wounds, which were sufficient to cause death.

Sergeant BRUSH, who arrested Capt. CRESTO, identified the revolver which was found on the Captain, and deposed that five of the barrels out of the six were loaded.

Capt. R. CRESTO deposed that at eleven o'clock on Monday night, he called his company to start for New-York, with the intention of taking the men before Gen. YATES, and explaining why he had left. About two hundred yards from the guard-house, he was intercepted by a squad of men, commanded by Lieut. GEORGI, who ordered him to halt, and give the countersign, which he refused to do, on the ground that as officer of the day, the Lieutenant ought to give him the countersign. Some altercation took place, in the course of which Lieut. GEORGI told him he would fire, if he attempted to pass. The witness told him not to shoot his men, who had done no wrong, but to shoot him, if he was wrong. During the altercation, a pistol went off, and on the witness inquiring who fired, some one unknown to the witness answered that it was he; Lieut. GEORGI then gave the orders, "Aim! Fire," upon which a volley was poured into Capt. CRESTO's command, killing two men, and wounding four others, as the witness was subsequently informed.

Capt. EDMOND GARDNER'S evidence went to show that it was Capt. CRESTO who ordered the men to fire.

The investigation had not been concluded when the train left for the City.

A LIBERTY AND UNION MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

In accordance with resolutions passed "at a meeting of a few gentlemen recently held," with a view to organizing some plan to advance the movement for the abolition of Slavery, a meeting was held in Room No. 20 at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. A number of prominent citizens were present, including Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Prof. Mattison Rev. Mr. Post; Wm. Goodell, Esq.; Oliver Johnson, Esq.; John Jay, Esq.; Rev. C. L. Brace; Rev. Mr. Brown, of the *American Baptist*; Charles Goold, Esq.; Lewis Tappan, Esq., and others.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Rev. C. L. BRACE Secretary.

Mr. GOULD said he should be willing to help such an organization as was proposed, provided the old moral and religious ideas could be ignored, and special prominence given to the commercial and political demands of the case.

Mr. GOODELL moved that a Committee be organized to carry out the precise views set forth in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the time has now fully come, in which, if ever, the necessary means of putting down the rebellion should be discussed, ascertained, advocated and resolutely carried forward, and that this should, at once, occupy the minds, and enlist the resources of all loyal citizens.

2. That, in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, it is manifest that there is no reasonable prospect of so terminating the present conflict as to prevent its recurrence, but by the speedy and complete liberation of the slaves on the soil, in the expectation that, with other citizens, they will sustain the Government in putting down the rebellion.

3. That public welfare requires that the free colored people of the United States should be invited and encouraged to assist in this great enterprise.

4. That a Committee, to be styled "The Liberty and Union Committee of the City of New-York," be appointed, whose duty it shall be, by the use of the Press and other lawful agencies, to facilitate this discussion, to advocate these measures, and to promote these objects; addressing suitable arguments and appeals to the people at large, especially to those in civil and military stations—also to statesmen, editors, ministers of the Gospel, and all deemed capable of exerting the needed influence.

5. That the Committee be authorized to appoint a Treasurer, and to appeal to all loyal citizens to contribute the means of carrying forward the enterprise, on a scale corresponding with its magnitude.

6. That the Committee have power to fill vacancies in their own body, and, if deemed expedient, from time to time, to increase their number; also to appoint sub-committees and necessary officers, and to employ such assistants and incur such expenditures as may be necessary; and as the funds furnished to the Committee may warrant, publishing, annually, or more frequently, an authenticated account of their receipts and expenditures.

7. That the Committee be composed of men who believe with President LINCOLN, that "it is impossible for a Free State and a Slave State to exist in the same nation;" with Secretary SEWARD, that between freedom and Slavery there is an "irrepressible conflict;" and with Pope LEO X., that "not only the Christian religion, but that nature herself cries out against Slavery;" that permanent peace and prosperity cannot be secured until "liberty be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof;" that no compromise should be made with the rebels; and that the exigencies of the times require that emancipation be proclaimed by the lawful authorities, in accordance with the law of God, the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and as an incident of the war power agreeably to the law of nations, as expounded by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in Congress, in the year 1842.

After considerable discussion in favor of proceeding with such an organization, and against it, in which the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Oliver Johnson, John Jay, Rev. Prof. Mattison, Dr. Ball, Mr. Woodbury, Rev. Mr. Post, Rev. Wm. Brown and others participated, the meeting adjourned without taking any action.

The utmost good nature pervaded the meeting, and the opinion in favor of the immediate abolition of Slavery as a necessity of the War power, was unanimous. The only difference manifested was as to the expediency of such an organization as that projected by the resolutions, at the present time.

BURNT BY A PRIVATEER.

The brig *Monticello* arrived at Miragoane, (St. Domingo,) Aug. 22, and reports on her passage Aug 11, lat. 28° 33', lon. 67° 49', saw a brig chasing a ship and go under her quarter; shortly after saw a fire in the direction of the vessels, and at 10 P. M., could only see from aloft a blaze and sparks flying.

SLAVES FROM VIRGINIA.

The *State of Maine* arrived here last evening to coal, and then proceeded to Fall River. When she ran down the *Tigress* there were four escaped slaves on board, who had run away from Virginia the day before. They were saved with the rest, and the bungo in which they escaped was saved with them, and brought to this City.

A PRIZE.

The British schooner *Louisa Agnes*, of Lunenbergh, N. S., NICKERSON, from Halifax 22 days, with fish, bound to Baltimore, was taken by the United States steamer *Cambridge* on the 9th inst, when 85 miles south of Cape Henry. As she had some intermality in her papers, and was far to the southward of the entrance to the Chesapeake, she was taken in charge, and Prize-master MAIZE and six seamen placed on board.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 12.

The 12th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Baltimore, is being celebrated here to-day with more than ordinary demonstrations on the part of the loyal citizens. The National flag is displayed from the public buildings, hotels and all loyal newspaper offices, numerous private houses, shipping, etc., and the various camps.

Gen. DIX has issued an order for firing salutes and dress parades in honor of the day at the various camps at 3 o'clock. The New-York Fifth Regiment Zouaves are to make a grand dress parade from their fortified camps on Federal Hill through the city, passing around the different monuments.

The Association of Old Defenders make their usual parade with their old flag, which they have not deserted as yet.

The only demonstrations of a character contrary to the patriotic spirit of the day, consists in a manner in which a few secession store-keepers have arranged their goods to indicate their Southern principles. Such a hanging out of rolls of red and white flannel, or as in one instance, displaying three flannel shirts, two red ones with a white one in the centre.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

The following general order which has been issued by the East India Squadron by Flag-Officer C. K. STRIBLING, has just reached us: JUNE 30, 1861.

The Commander-in-Chief feels called upon at this time to address those under his command upon the condition of our country.

By the last mail we have authentic accounts of the commencement of "civil war" in the United States, by the attack and capture of Fort Sumter by the forces of the Confederate States.

It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of the cause or causes which have resulted in plunging our country into all the horrors of a "civil war," but to remind those under my command of their obligations now to a faithful and zealous performance of every duty.

Coming as we do from the various sections of the country, unanimity of opinion on this subject cannot be expected, and I would urge upon all the necessity of abstaining from all angry and inflammatory language upon the causes of the present state of things in the United States, and to recollect that here we have nothing to do but to perform the duty of our respective stations, and to obey the orders of our superiors in authority; to this we are bound by the solemn obligations of our oath.

I charge all Commanders and other officers to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism and subordination, and to be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all such as are placed under their command.

The honor of the nation, of the *flag*, under which many of us have served from boyhood, our own honor and good name require us now, if ever, that we suffer *No* blot upon the character of our country while the flag of the Union is in our keeping.

(Signed) C. K. STRIBLING, Flag-Officer.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS—A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

United States Marshal SANDFORD, of Rhode Island, arrived here on Wednesday morning, with Mr. JOHN W. ANDREWS, a resident of New-Orleans, whom he arrested in Providence, charged with being an officer in the Louisiana Militia, and actively engaged in the rebel movement. The prisoner was transferred to Marshal MURRAY, who is investigating the question of his identity, there being, as appears, two Louisianians by the name of JOHN W. ANDREWS, and the one under arrest denying that he is the rebel sought for. Should his identity with the rebel officer be established, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette; but the announcement in the *Tribune* and *Herald*, of yesterday, that he had already been sent thither, was a mistake.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, a well-known citizen of New-York, was arrested yesterday, and taken to Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State, WM. H. SEWARD. The specific offence with which he is charged has not transpired, though it is rumored that he has sought to dissuade men from enlisting in the Army. As he was leaving the Marshal's office, he stoutly protested his loyalty, and defied any one to prove that he had ever uttered a word in favor of rebellion or against the action of the Government. Mr. STANLEY is a native of North Carolina, and a brother of Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, formerly a prominent Whig Member of Congress from that State. He has resided in this City for several years past. He was taken down to Fort Lafayette in custody of Deputy Marshals LEE and MCKAY, through whom he transmits the following note for publication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have been arrested and conveyed to Fort Lafayette, but I am unable to state with what offence I am charged. Will you be just and kind enough not to denounce me as a traitor to my country, as I swear there does not live a more loyal and devoted friend of the Union and the Constitution than your obedient servant. M. C. STANLEY.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

Maj. MINTON, of this regiment, the same who shot the rebel officer after three volleys had been fired at his command, and who has been in this City for some few days, on account of ill-health, is rapidly gaining strength, and there is now no doubt that in about ten days he will be enabled to report himself for duty. All recruits of this regiment will report to Lieut. JAMES G. WHITE, at the recruiting rendezvous, No. 44 Chatham-street, before 12 o'clock on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861, or be dealt with as deserters.

THE CONSTITUTION GRAYS.

This new regiment, organizing under the State Militia Laws, has now seven companies nearly full. It is the object of Col. BOGERT and his associate officers, to complete the organization as speedily as possible, that they may receive their commissions and be supplied with arms. Men wishing to join this regiment, may confer with the officers this evening at the Jefferson Market drill-room.

COLONEL SERRELL'S REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS AND ARTISANS.

A company, under command of Capt. SEARS, and belonging to this regiment, was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Col. SERRELL, the commandant of this regiment, is one of the first engineers of this country. He built the first bridge over the Niagara River; also, the St. John's Bridge, N. B., and the bridge at Bristol, England, being the first American engineer that was ever employed in Britain. At present, Col. SERRELL is now the engineer of the Hoosaac Tunnel. The Lieut.-Col., JAMES HALL, is a gentleman most indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and has been accustomed to soldiering from his childhood up. To this regiment will be attached a battery of PARROTT'S guns, under command of Capt. JAMES E. SMITH, an experienced artillerist.

THE WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

This regiment is in camp on Staten Island. Five companies are full, and the balance are progressing finely. Capt. AUG. B. SAGE has opened a recruiting office for the above regiment at the corner of Rivington-street and Bowery.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

Gov. MORGAN has assented, on application of a number of the officers, to the reorganization of this regiment for the war. Having already been three months in active service, there is no doubt that this corps will be a valuable addition to the regiments already at the seat of war.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES.

On Tuesday evening the following gentlemen were elected the field and staff officers of this regiment: Colonel, G. von Amsberg; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. von Wratislaw; Major, Ch. Semsey. The following Staff officers were appointed: Adjutant, A. Michaelis; Quartermaster, H. Rocke; Surgeon, Dr. H. Teller; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. A. Feldbausch; Second Assistant Surgeon, Dr. C. J. Kipp; Chaplain, Ph. Hafner. Another company of this regiment was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. This now makes a full organization, and it is expected that in a few days the regiment will be under orders to march to the seat of war.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES LANCERS.

The organization of this regiment is progressing rapidly. Col. SMOLINSKI has been long and familiarly known in our military circles. His Head-quarters are the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, where all applications on business of the regiment, &c., are to be made to Acting-Adjutant P. E. MCTIGUE. There is a recruiting tent in the Park, where, after signing the roll, the men are transferred to Scarsdale and at once fully uniformed.

A BATTERY OF JAMES' GUNS.

Capt. T. B. BUNTING'S company of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M. has been permanently detached from that corps and raised to a full six gun battery. The company will number 152 men, Lieuts. M. P. CLARKE and GEORGE BROWN, Jr., being detailed to raise recruits for that purpose. Only 50 men are wanted, so early application had better be made at Head-quarters, corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place. The guns for the battery will be JAMES' patent.

GUIDE TO THE VARIOUS RECRUITING OFFICERS.

The following has been handed in for publication:

If recruiting officers will accede to the request it will save an immense amount of labor:

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BARRACKS,
CITY HALL PARK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1861.

In consequence of the numerous applications for names, locations, &c., of the different recruiting officers in this City, it is requested that they report the same at this office immediately.

Capt. L. D. ABELL, G. S. B.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OBTAINING TREASURY NOTES BY FRAUD.—A man named GEORGE B. CLEMENTS was committed yesterday by Justice KELLY, charged with forgery. The complainant, Mr. WILLIAM B. BEND, a clerk in the office of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 41 Wall-street, stated that CLEMENTS showed him a letter, purporting to have been written on the 2d inst., by M. BARKER & SONS, of Jersey City, representing that they desired $2,500 of the two years six per cent. Treasury notes, which he (CLEMENTS) might purchase for them, at the lowest cash price, to be paid for on delivery. CLEMENTS said he wanted to know the price of notes, and when he could obtain them. Mr. BEND made a statement of the prices, and said that next morning, at 10 o'clock, the notes could be delivered. At the time mentioned, CLEMENTS returned to the office, and presented to the complainant another letter from BARKER & SONS, containing a check for $2,466 93, in favor of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, purporting to have been certified by the Cashier of the Bank of Jersey City. In consideration of this check, five $500 Treasury notes were delivered to CLEMENTS, who went away. The check was placed in the Bank of the Commonwealth for collection, when it was found, upon presenting it at the Bank of Jersey City, that the certification upon the check was a forgery, and that BARKER & SONS kept no account there. A warrant was therefore issued for the arrest of CLEMENTS, who was found, after much difficulty, by Detective NIVEN, of the Second Precinct. He denied having been guilty of any offence.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.—Number remaining Aug. 31, 8,257; admitted since, 2,320; total, 10,577; died, 57; discharged, 1,793; sent to Blackwell's Island, 490; to State Prison, 8, leaving 8,229—being a decrease of 28 since the last report. Of these, there were at Bellevue Hospital 625; Lunatic Asylum, 788; Almshouse, 1,446; Penitentiary, 769; Workhouse, 1,416; Small-pox Hospital, 43; Randall's Island, 1,052; Randall's Island Hospital, 305; City Prison, 376; Island Hospital, 777, and the remainder scattered through other Institutions. The report of the Committee of the Whole contains nothing of special interest, except perhaps the reply of the Board to the communication from SMITH ELY, JR., Chairman of the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, on the subject of reducing the appropriations. The Board cannot at present suggest any reduction in their estimates, which are $76,824 less than those of last year. A requisition was made on the Comptroller for $50,000.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest, at No. 71 Mangin-street, upon the body of HENRY YAGER, a native of Germany, 51 years of age, who poisoned himself on Wednesday evening, with arsenic. Lack of employment and unhappy domestic relations seemed to be the predisposing causes. The deceased was determined to make away with himself. On Wednesday evening he went to a drug-store and asked for poison, avowing his intention of swallowing it. A harmless powder was given him, and finding that it did not operate as he wished, he went to another apothecary's, No. 244 Stanton-street, and asked for arsenic with which to kill rats. It was given him, and soon afterwards he was a corpse.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—FRANCIS AREMORS, a German, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the First Ward, for stealing a horse and wagon valued at $300, from JOHN W. STEVENS, Esq., of No. 199 West Fifteenth-street. Mr. STEVENS had left his property in the street, opposite the Bank of Commerce, when the prisoner, who was much intoxicated, came along, and jumping into the wagon, drove away. He whipped the horse and urged him through the streets in so reckless a manner that it was not long before he came into collision with a lamp-post and was thrown out. By this time Mr. STEVENS had discovered his loss, and luckily came upon the thief after the accident had happened. Justice KELLY committed the prisoner to be examined when he shall have become sober.

STEALING FROM A GAS COMPANY.—FREDERICK BUSCH, keeper of a store at No. 289 Avenue A, was arrested yesterday by Officer ANDERSON, of the Third District Police Court, charged with having fraudulently consumed the gas of the Manhattan Gas Light Company. The meter was taken from BUSCH's store on the 11th of July last, because of his having failed to pay his gas bill. He, however, was determined to supply himself with light, and for this purpose caused holes to be made into the gas main, through which the gas was conducted to the burners. His dishonest practice was soon discovered by an Inspector of the Gas Company, who made a complaint against him. Justice DUSENBERRY required the accused to furnish bail for his appearance to answer.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF FIREMEN.—A false alarm of fire on Wednesday night drew the engines to the corner of Fulton and William streets. Returning, Companies Nos. 14 and 20 came into collision, and a desperate and disgraceful fight resulted. Cart-rungs, wrenches, stones and everything else that could be made available as a missile, were used, and the scene, for a few moments, is said to have been terrible. Several of the men were badly hurt, and one was taken to the Hospital with his nose crushed and his head broken. It is said that there were members of the Broadway Police present, who failed to make the slightest effort toward preserving the peace. Their conduct is being inquired into by the Commissioners.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.—ROBERT THOMPSON, a man 27 years of age, who has been employed for some years as clerk in the establishment of JAMES C. M. PATON, No. 341 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant LORD, of the Sanitary Police, charged with having stolen two pieces of linen, valued at $42. His employer also alleged that from time to time during the past year about $1,000 worth of goods have been taken from his store, and he strongly suspected THOMPSON of being the thief. The prisoner seemed penitent when taken before the magistrate, confessing his guilt and stating that he had sold the property to a man named SALOMONS. Justice KELLY held him for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The "Fete Champetre" at Camp Wyman—The Illumination—Presentation of Bibles.

The long-talked of Fête Champêtre, given by the officers of the Continental